The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1904. NO. 15

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Next Monday will be the Glorious Fourth.

—Attend the band picnic at Riverside park July 4th.

—Prices on all evaporated fruits at cost at O'Connors.

—Miss Viola Moore visited friends at Juniata last week.

—Miss Louie McCarl is visiting friends at Juniata, Blair county.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Price on full cream cheese lower than for years. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Roy Menold, of Mill Creek, visited his aunt Mrs. D. B. Miller yesterday.

—Mrs. Sadie Ripple, of Mount Union, was the guest of Mapleton friends Sunday.

—Michael Crane has moved into Marshall Yocum's house on West Main street.

—A great deal of locust wood is being shipped from this station by Andrews & Snyder.

—Fresh meat, old meats—city cured—and ice for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Mrs. George Quinn has returned from a four week's visit to her parents at Pittston.

—Remember Golden Link flour is the best. Every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—H. C. Pfeiffer, of Cook's Mills, Bedford county, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Monday.

—Elmer E. Bell attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. W. F. Paden, at Harrisburg last Friday.

—Mrs. Myrtle McConahy, of Altoona, spent part of the past week with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Myrtle Wright, who had been attending the spring term of the Millersville state normal school, returned home Friday.

—Saturday afternoon the Mapleton base ball club defeated Newton Hamilton's nine on the latter's grounds by the score of 11 to 10.

—Mrs. Frank Yetter and two children and Miss Verna Wagner are visiting at the home of their parents in Clay township this week.

—Mrs. Mary Rhone, who is making her home with her sister, Mrs. John Long, visited at Philadelphia and Boston during the past few days.

—There will be preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock by the Rev. C. E. Hoyt, of New York.

—A full line of drugs and patent medicines. Dollar bottles of standard remedies for eighty-five cents. Other sizes in proportion. Shapiro Bros.

—A number of machinists and boiler makers left Altoona last week for Denver Colorado, where they will work in the shops of the Santa Fe road.

—Three Springs will have a Fourth of July celebration this year. A committee of public spirited citizens has the matter in hand and an interesting program has been arranged.

—Miss Mary Sharrah, of Shirleysburg, an estimable young lady, accompanied Miss Kagareis on her weekly visit to Mapleton last Friday and Saturday. Both have many friends here.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company on Saturday paid into the city treasurer's office of Altoona the sum of $20,528.15, this sum being amount of taxes on company property in the Mountain city.

—Members of the Junior League of the M. E. church are holding a picnic in the grove south of town to-day. The party is chaperoned by Mrs. J. G. Gillam and Miss Laura Gillam, officers of the League.

—Mrs. Dr. Barnhart, of Three Springs, spent a few days of the past week with J. B. McClain's family in Mapleton. Mrs. Barnhart is a cultured lady and her friends always have a glad welcome for her.

—The heaviest eastward movement of freight in twelve consecutive hours in the history of the middle and Philadelphia divisions, says a telegram from Harrisburg, was that between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. of Monday, June 20, as shown in the returns. Thirty-nine trains containing 2,128 cars, went through Harrisburg within that space of time. The cars were all loaded and consigned to Philadelphia and points beyond.

—Children's Day exercises were held in the U. B. church Sunday morning at ten o'clock. An interesting programme was rendered and was witnessed by a large audience. The participants acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

—Mrs. Laura M. Smith, of Altoona, spent a few hours Monday afternoon with her sister, Mrs. B. F. Slates, in this place. Mrs. Slates has been critically ill during the past week but at this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—J. B. Fisher, of Altoona, freight trainmaster of the middle division, brought a party of young folks from the Mountain city to see the Mapleton cave. They were accompanied by J. W. Kauffman, trainmaster at Huntingdon. All seemed to enjoy themselves.

—A special reduction of 25 per cent. on millinery goods. Also a few white waists that were $1.25 are now 75c. We have in stock a full line of corsets, girdles and others at 50c. Henderson's low hip and nursing corsets from $1.00 to $1.50. Laura M. Edgein, Milliner.

—Mrs. W. W. Woods, son Willard and daughter, Miss Emily, of Williamsburg, were visiting among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton Saturday and Sunday. They were residents of Mapleton thirteen years ago and from here moved to Williamsburg where Mr. Woods is engaged in the mercantile business.

—The United Brethren of Three Springs charge will hold campmeeting in Ashman's grove, beginning Friday August 26, 1904, and closing September 5th. Any who desire to secure tents will do well to speak in time. Information can be had by writing Rev. G. W. Eminhizer or Milton Kelley, Three Springs, Pa., or George Keith, Saltillo.

—A general reduction in all kinds of goods at our store. The stock is the largest and best selected ever brought to Mapleton. Watch for the general announcement to be made within the next week. There are bargains in every department. We want to buy a large quantity of wool and will pay highest market price for same. Come and see us. Shapiro Bros.

—The Mystic circle of the M. E. church will hold a lawn fete on the church lawn next Saturday evening. The grounds will be decorated with flags, bunting and Japanese lanterns. There will be a lemonade well and ice cream and cake will be for sale. All ladies of the church are requested to be present and assist with the work. The public is cordially invited.

—A feature of the day's program at the band picnic at Riverside park July 4th will be a game of base ball between the "fats" and the "leans" of Mapleton. The game will be called at 9.30 o'clock in the forenoon. G. D. Wood will be captain of the "fats" and L. F. Baker captain of the "leans." Michael Brumbaugh, who figured conspicuously in base ball circles in the town's earlier history will umpire the game. The players will assemble at L. F. Baker's barber shop at nine o'clock and be escorted to the ball field by the Mapleton band.

—The body of William G. Heiler, of Altoona, who was drowned in the Juniata river at Warrior's Ridge on Saturday evening, June 18th, was found in "Slab" dam by Edward Morgan, of Huntingdon, Sunday morning. Heiler was one of a party that was enjoying a few days' outing along the Juniata river at Warrior's Ridge. It was supposed that he was seized with cramp while bathing in the water and being beyond assistance was unable to reach the shore and was drowned. Mr. Morgan, who is a railroader, discovered Heiler's body lodged in the forks of an old tree and was swollen to twice its normal size and badly decomposed. After being viewed by the coroner the body was taken to Huntingdon and prepared for burial.

—An attempt is being made by the Pennsylvania railroad company to break up the practice of the brakemen who allow trespassers to ride on the trains by paying them small sums of money. It is said that brakemen of the middle division keep on the lookout for trespassers and allow them to ride by paying them 50 cents or $1 if they can get that amount. A man was suspended last week for allowing a man to ride from Mifflin to Altoona for 50 cents. Several railroad trespassers who were last week committed to jail by Alderman J. J. Irwin, said that they had paid trainmen for the ride, and supposed they had been authorized to collect from them. Two of the men put in jail said the man who took their fare wore a badge something like the badge of a policeman.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—The new brick company at Alexandria has been chartered at Harrisburg as the Federal Refractories company with J. H. Fuller, of Cleveland, as president, John Phillips, of Alexandria as vice-president and William N. NcKnight, of Pittsburg, as secretary and treasurer.

—The roof on J. G. Gillam's tenant house on Railroad street was damaged by fire Friday about noon. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The bucket brigade responded quickly to the alarm and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

20 Years with Quay, by His Ex-Secretary.

The most remarkable newspaper article of the year, one in which every Pennsylvanian will be interested, will take up two pages of the Sunday North American of Sunday, July 3. It's a study of Senator Quay, his methods and his deeds, by Frank Willing Leach, who for twenty years followed the fortunes of the dead Senator through good and evil times, except on two occasions, when his judgment regarding his duty to his party led him to oppose his chief.

In his tale of great events Mr. Leach has reserved nothing. He has written his story from the viewpoint of an intimate friend and sincere admirer of Senator Quay. He has "set down naught in malice." His admiration for his chief is shown in every paragraph. He has, however, told Pennsylvania history with the assurance and verity of a capable chronicler who observed from behind the scenes the manipulation of Senator Quay's political chessmen. One incident after another is cited to clear up the cloud of doubt that has surrounded many political events in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Leach explains how Senator Quay's system of political rewards and punishments turned upside down the plans of his lieutenants, how and why the "insurgent" of one year became the "stalwart" favorite of the next, and how the cherished ambitions of men were trodden down with the relentlessness of a juggernaut, all because expediency and the smooth running of the machine demanded it. This is told by one who suffered, but who believed the chief reasoned not unkindly when fate removed him from the chessboard of politics.

This article is a chapter of the unwritten political history in Pennsylvania. It will be cited when the political mysteries of the past again come up for solution, and will stand as authority when discussions arise. No Pennsylvanian should fail to read it. It will be instructive and useful alike to the boy and the old man, and to the woman as well, for there is a great human side to the story.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 5, 1904, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from New York, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Phoenixville, Wilmington, Perryville, Frederick, Md., Washington, D. C., East Liberty, Butler, Indiana, Connellsville, Bedford, Clearfield, Martinsburg, Bellefonte, Waterford, Canandaigua, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, and principal intermediate points, to Mt. Gretna and return at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 5, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 16, inclusive. For specific rates, consult ticket agent. 6-22-2t

Worst of All Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 2, 7, 14, 21, and 28. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day. 6-29-5t

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Old Scenes to Be Revived at Shirleysburg on the Fourth of July.

Highly important events in the development of civilization and freedom on this continent transpired at Aughwick, now Shirleysburg, in this county, 150 years ago. They occurred so nearly to the 4th of July, 1754, that it has been thought proper and appropriate to celebrate their sesqui-centennial on the approaching anniversary of American independence. The place for such a celebration is, of cource, at the scene of their occurrence, the site of Fort Shirley, where it will be held on the day stated.

Aughwick was known prior to 1754. It is mentioned as early as 1750, and must have been known to the travelers through the then wilds of Pennsylvania at least six years earlier. It was on that highway, the Indian war-path, between the east and the west at Logstown, on the Ohio river, and other points towards the setting sun. These travelers, traders with the Indians as they were, visited it as early as they did the Shades of Death, Black Log, Jack's Narrows, Standing Stone and the other places on that route of intercourse and commerce.

The first year in which any recorded event occurred on this war-path within the present limits of Huntingdon county was 1744. It was in that year that Jack Armstrong and his two companions were murdered by Indians in the narrow gap through which the Juniata flows below Mapleton, and to which, as well as to the mountain towering above it, his name was given. Aughwick was, therefore, passed, to and fro, 10 years before it assumed its chief importance, and probably more than that number.

The name Aughwick is first used in public records in 1750, in connection with the expulsion of "squatters" from the Indian lands. It was the policy of the Penns to prevent the whites from settling in any part of the providence that had not been bought from the aboriginal occupants or owners, and in that year no such purchase had been made. White men were, however, pressing across the Tuscarora mountain, into what is now Huntingdon county, down the Aughwick river, and taking possession of the rich bottom lands. Very energetic and bitter complaints were made by the Indians to the provincial authorities against these encroachments and a demand was pressed for the removal of the trespassers. These protests were heeded and legal measures were resorted to drive the intruders away. One of the places mentioned by the officials who had charge of these proceedings from which settlers were expelled and at which their cabins were burned was Aughwick. It has been questioned by some whether this was at the place known to us as Aughwick, now Shirleysburg, an inference, without much to sustain it, being drawn that it may have been some other point on the stream. Against this inference is the simple fact that there is no other place to which the name Aughwick is known to have ever been applied.

As to whether Aughwick was inhabited between 1750 and 1754 we have no light, but there was at least one resident there in January of the latter year. George Croghan, an Indian trader, who had failed in that pursuit and who sought in the wilderness escape from imprisonment for debt, had settled there. For more than two years he was the leading spirit of the place and part of its history.

Croghan, an Irishman, espoused the cause of the English in the impending conflict with the French for the possession of the continent, and made himself useful to the former by obtaining and furnishing information as to the movements and designs of the latter, and on account of these and other services he was entrusted with important public interests.

Soon after Croghan settled there, Aughwick called for new care and protection from the provincial government. The surrender of Fort Necessity, one of the first events in the French and Indian war, by Washington, commanding a battalion of Virginia troops, was followed by the migration of Indians of the Six Nations, who had been with him, to Aughwick. Washington marched out of the fort with his little command, giving possession to the French on the 4th of July, 1754, just 150 years before the celebration to be held at Shirleysburg. These Indians were joined at Aughwick about a month later by others, of the Delaware and Shawnese nations, and the number there, men, women and children, was about 200. It was in caring and providing for these that the principal duty of Croghan consisted.

Two days after the surrender of Fort Necessity, on the 6th of July, the lands west of the Blue Ridge were purchased from the Six Nations by treaty made with them at Albany, New York. This purchase the provincial government was, doubtless, willing enough to make, but it was forced upon them at that time by the impossibility of proctecting the lands from white intrusion and settlement. The only way to avoid trouble on this account with the Six Nations was to obtain a transfer of their right or title, whatever that might be. The Indians who were parties to this transaction ever afterwards observed in good faith this relinquishment of ownership and raised no question as to accupancy or possession.

But other Indians did raise, with the utmost vigor and earnestness, this very question, and prosecuted the dispute subsequently in the most sanguinary manner. The Indians who were natives and residents of Pennsylvania, which the Six Nations were not, denied the right of that confederacy to sell the lands and resisted their accupancy by the whites under the purchase, carrying their opposition and resentment so far as to join the French against the English. The Six Nations claimed the lands by right of conquest, having reduced all the other Indians from northern New York to North Carolina to subjection. The Delawares and the other Pennsylvania Indians acknowledged the sway of their masters, but said that this did not include the power "to sell the land from under their feet." The providence recognized this right, however, by making the purchase.

The Indians that came to Aughwick were destitute and had to be immediately provided for, and it devolved upon Croghan to supply their necessities. There had been no communication between him and the authorities of the province concerning the matter or arrangement that he was to do this, but he undertook it as a matter of humanity and charity, looking to the government for reimbursement, if any was to be received. He reported the condition of affairs to Governor Hamilton, and Conrad Weiser, who had been at Aughwick as early as 1748, and afterwards in 1750, was sent to make arrangements for the support of the Indians. He conferred with Croghan, repaid him the expenditures he had made, disbursed three hundred pounds for their further support, and left money with Croghan to buy wheat and other supplies.

Croghan had not been idle during the season, but had a considerable quantity of land under cultivation. He had about thirty acres in corn and raised pumpkins, squashes and other vegetables. He had cows and made butter, and seems to have had not only enough for himself, but much to spare for the Indians and others. Indeed, the red men, not satisfied with what came to them in a legitimate way, stole from Croghan's fields and dairy everything they could lay their hands on. The province, however, on proof of these thefts, paid him the value of the goods stolen.

The Indians were addicted to the use of "fire water" and drank to excess whenever they could obtain it. Whiskey was furnished them by traders, who kept it concealed in the woods and exchanged it for anything the Indians had, even their clothing, so that the braves often came home drunk and naked. Croghan tried to suppress this traffic, but could not wholly do so. As a means of regulating it, he restricted as far as possible the opportunities for obtaining liquor, and furnished them a keg once a month, as he wrote the Governor, for a frolic.

On account of the dangers that threatened the frontiers in the autumn of 1754, the fortifying of Aughwick was under consideration. It was discussed by the heads of the government and Croghan was asked for his opinion. He strongly recommended the building of a fort, but, although the authorities were impressed with the necessity for it, they did not act upon it at that time and the project was abandoned for that year.

No attack was made on the place during the winter of 1754-5, and Croghan and his charge, therefore, passed it in safety. But preparations were being made for hostilities between the French and English and the next spring was to see active operations. General Braddock, with a force with which to move against Fort

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THE CONVENTION DETAILS

Proceedings of the Republican National Assembly at Chicago.

ELIHU ROOT SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Delegates Called to Order by Postmaster-General Payne—Former Secretary of War Root Elected Temporary Chairman—Applause When the Name of Roosevelt Was Mentioned.

Chicago.—At the first day's session of the Republican National Convention in the Coliseum the chief feature of the proceedings was the speech of Elihu Root, the temporary chairman. Mr. Root's presentation of the campaign issues aroused much enthusiasm, and there was a great demonstration when he mentioned the name of President Roosevelt.

The platform in the Coliseum for the officers of the convention was covered with a red carpet and the furniture was black oak of a quiet design. On the chairman's table there was a large boquet of American Beauty roses.

Weeks had been spent in decorating the Coliseum. The interior had been finished in white and gold, affording a bright background for the national colors, and the effect is gay and brilliant. The seating capacity of the great hall is, in round numbers, 8500. The 994 delegates and the alternates were seated on the main floor of the hall. The remaining seats on the main floor and the seats in the boxes were occupied by spectators and those who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets.

The officers' platform had been erected midway between the north and south ends of the building. Back of it is the terraced stage reserved for 277 distinguished guests. The press platform, which provides accommodations for 360 working newspaper men, surrounds the officers' platform.

The crowd was seated without disturbance or friction. Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms David C. Owen had at their beck and call several hundred deputies appointed from lists made up by the members of the National Committee. Thirty uniformed policemen were stationed inside the hall, and seventy preserved order outside the building.

There was loud handclapping when Chairman Payne called the convention to order at 12.15 o'clock. Mr. Payne made no speech and immediately introduced the Rev. Timothy P. Frost, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

The prayer ended at 12.20.

As soon as the prayer ended Senator Scott, of West Virginia, presented to Chairman Payne a gavel, a gift of Samuel B. Raymond, chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements.

Assistant Secretary Molly, of Ohio, who has a far-reaching voice, then read the official call for the convention.

When he read the name of the late Senator Hanna at the end of the call there was applause.

At 12.30 Chairman Payne nominated the Hon. Elihu Root for temporary chairman. Governor Odell moved that the action of the National Committee be approved by the convention. This was carried with a whoop, and at 12.35 Mr. Root was introduced. He was received with genuine applause.

While Temporary Chairman Root was waiting for the applause to subside a three-quarter length portrait of President Roosevelt was carried to the platform and placed on an easel. It was carried away, however, before Mr. Root began speaking. For forty-five minutes he held the convention in an address which will be the keynote to the campaign of 1904. His address was a review of the accomplishments of the present Administration and a defense of Republican policies in general. When that had been delivered and the various working committees despatched to their labors the business of the first day's session was complete.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Chicago.—The second session was "Uncle Joe" Cannon's day at the Republican National Convention. From the minute the quaint Speaker of the House took the gavel from Elihu Root and became the permanent Chairman the body took on an air of life.

The huge portrait of President Roosevelt that had been unveiled during Mr. Root's speech was placed on an easel at the right of the platform. Otherwise the decorations were unchanged.

At 12.15 p. m. the playing of the national hymn brought the whole assemblage to its feet, silk flags were whipped out in various parts of the hall, and were waved in time with the music.

At 12.27 o'clock temporary Chairman Root rapped for order, directing the delegates to take their seats and ordering the aisles cleared.

The Rev. Thomas E. Cox, of the Holy Name Cathedral, of Chicago, delivered the invocation.

Then Senator McComas presented the report of the Committee on Credentials. The first part of the document related to those contests in which the action of the National Committee was upheld. The report in this connection was received with a ripple of applause, which was slightly accentuated when the decision placing both the "Lily Whites" and "Blacks and Tans" of Louisiana was read. An outburst of cheers greeted the announcement that the committee had decided in favor of the "Stalwart" faction in Wisconsin.

Senator Foraker moved that a seat be given to General Osterhaus, a distinguished German soldier of the Union Army. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed Senator Foraker, of Ohio, and General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, a committee to escort General Osterhaus to the platform. The General made a brief speech, which was liberally applauded.

Senator Depew obtained recognition to make a report from the special committee to which was referred the invitation of the St. Louis Exposition Company to the delegates of the convention to visit the Exposition. No action in the way of acceptance of the invitation was deemed necessary by the committee. The report gave in detail the transportation arrangements, the trip to begin at 9 o'clock Thursday night. The report was adopted.

The Chairman then called for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Chairman W. M. Johnson, of this committee, advanced to the platform and read it. The announcement that Speaker Cannon had been selected for permanent Chairman of the convention provoked enthusiastic applause. On motion of Senator Cullom the report was adopted.

Chairman Root appointed ex-Secretary John D. Long, Senator Cullom and Representative Burton, of Ohio, a committee to escort Speaker Cannon to the platform. Upon this announcement the convention gave a mighty, spontaneous shout, and when Mr. Cannon appeared at the Speaker's desk and Chairman Root took him by the hand and led him forward to the extreme front of the platform, the climax of enthusiasm was reached. Delegates with one accord jumped to their feet and on to their chairs. Cheer after cheer went up, and waves of sound swept over the throng. The applause continued as the temporary and permanent chairmen continued to stand arm in arm waiting for silence.

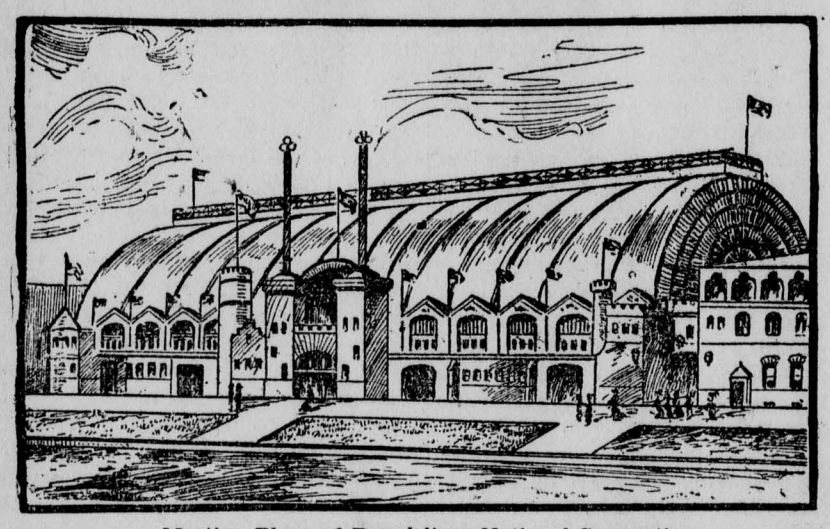
Throughout his address Mr. Cannon was interrupted from time to time by applause and when he had finished the longest period of cheering that the convention has yet seen came. For forty seconds the delegates applauded and then resumed their silence.

General Bingham was then called on for the report of the Committee on Rules and the order of business. The report, which provided for the same allotments of delegates that the National Committee had made, with the exception of Hawaii, was adopted.

This having been disposed of, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, junior Senator from the State of Massachusetts, made his way to the front of the platform from his seat in the body of the hall to read the platform. He bowed to the delegates and then began to read the platform. The first applause came when the Panama Canal was mentioned. The tariff plank was applauded in all parts of the hall, revisers and "stand-patters" alike appearing to be perfectly satisfied with it. The demand for a reduction of representation in the House of Representatives for those States in which the suffrage is denied to certain classes of citizens was applauded mildly. The commendation of President Roosevelt's action in the coal strike of 1902 got a hand, and then the whole platform received a complimentary send-off as Senator Lodge moved its adoption. It was adopted unanimously.

The applause for the platform lasted ten seconds. Then the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.

CHICAGO COLISEUM.



Meeting Place of Republican National Convention.

Brownlow, of Tennessee.

Among the interesting figures at the convention was Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, whose father was known as the "fighting parson."

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "THE UNIVERSAL IN RELIGION."

The Rev. C. L. Palmer Directs Attention to Certain Forms or Doctrines Common to All—Every System of Religion Has Some Conception of God.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—In the Reformed Church of the Comforter on Sunday morning the Rev. C. L. Palmer preached a scholarly discourse entitled "The Universal in Religion."

Tylor, in Primitive Culture, says: "He who only knows one religion can no more understand that religion, than he who only understands one language can master that language." By which he means, that one cannot adequately appreciate any system of faith and practice without some knowledge of the history, doctrines and customs of systems other than his own, any more than one can master his native tongue without any knowledge of its cognates. It is undeniable that a study of the various systems discloses a religious substratum and phenomena, of which no intelligent student is willing to be deprived.

The population of the world is estimated at 1,392,000,000. Of this number 100,000,000 are pagan or heathen, which represents the very lowest grade of humanity. There are supposed to be 175,000,000 Brahmans. The nominal and professed followers of Buddah and Confucius are estimated at 420,000,000. Mohammedans number more than 200,000,000. Christians, including Roman Catholic, Greek Church and Protestant, are computed at 400,000,000. The whole of Eastern Asia is occupied by the Buddhists, India by the Brahmans, Africa, Australia and the South Sea Islands by the pagan tribes. Parts of Europe, Asia and Africa by the Mohammedans, the largest part of Europe and America by Christians.

The conservative classifications of the religions of the world were such as these—true and false religions, natural and supernatural, pagan and revealed, spiritual and superstitious. Such a classification is not only confusing to the student of comparative religions, but is unjust, for every system contains some truth. A better classification is: 1. Tribal. 2. Ethnic. 3. Catholic. The tribal includes all systems which have no ritual, priesthood, creed, sacred writings, architecture or music. The ethnic religions are confined to one nation; such, for example, was the religion of Egypt, which for a thousand years was limited to its national borders. The system of Assyria was confined to Assyria; the religion of Greece was confined to the Hellenic race; that of Rome to the Romans; of Confucius to China; Brahmanism is confined to India, and the faith of the Eddas was limited to the Scandinavian or Teutonic races. The Catholic systems, in spirit and method, know no limit in either time or territory. They aspire to conquer the world. Such were Moses, Zoroaster, Buddah, Mohammed and Jesus. Ethnic religions were evolved out of their own life. Catholic systems were formulated, introduced and promulgated by an inspired prophet.

It is not my purpose to trace the origin of religion, the evolution or development, or to compare the merits of each, but to very briefly direct attention to certain forms or doctrines common to all.

Such conception is either just or unjust, true or false, right or wrong, though no faith, even among the most degraded, is entirely destitute of some truth concerning God. Christianity is the one system which has an adequate disclosure of the attributes of Jehovah, because Jesus became incarnate the reveal the Father. "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." And even Christianity cannot condense in a single definition a comprehensive description of the Supreme Being, for the idea is not simple but complex. The lowest conception of God is known as animism, which is belief in spiritual powers as opposed to materialism. It is the unformulated notion of the most undeveloped tribes, and has no place in the Christian system except as clarified and perfected in angelology and demonology. Polytheism is found principally in the ethnic systems. In Egypt the divine elements were seen dwelling in nature. The Greek deities were not personifications, but persons, divine men and women. In the Vedic Hymns of India the forces of nature are spiritualized into objects of reverence and love. The most marked form of pantheism appears in the Hindu religion, which is in its extreme development, that the universe is God, and God is the universe. Christian science savors of it. The doctrine of the divine imminence may be so forced as to eliminate the personality of God. Ditheism is belief in two hostile powers which was a tenet of Zoroastrianism. Triads appear in the ethnic and Catholic systems. The Christian doctrine of the trinity is a necessary and natural conception of God, and becomes clear if it is understood to represent Him as one in essence but three in form. Monotheism is principally characteristic of the Catholic systems, though traces are found in the pagan and ethnic. Deeply imbedded in every heart is the conviction of an Almighty personality, and that such personality is back of all forms and images, and that the latter becomes efficacious because of the power of God.

All possible theories about the origin of the universe are reducible to four. 1. That it had no beginning, but has always existed either in its present or another form. While the eternity of matter has been advocated by some it has never become a popular belief, and it does not appeal to modern science. But among the primitive tribes we presume, many think of the handiwork of God without commencement and culmination. 2. That it came by a process of evolution. This theory had been modified in recent years by Biblical scholars and philosophical thinkers, with the result of a most hearty acceptance on the part of some thorough studenas and devoted scientists. 3. Another view is that it came by a process of emanation. The difference between evolution and emanation seems to be, that the former is a growth up to and including a certain completeness, while the latter began "with the dark abyss of infinite being, and by means of a series of emanations or fallings away from this inconceivable first essence, gradually reached an intelligent Creator and an intelligent creation." This theory is Oriental in its origin, appearing first in the cosmogony of the Hindus. 4. Conservative Christian scholars are divided on this doctrine. Some hold that God created, that is, actually made, brought into existence, the material out of which all things were formed. Others hold that He simply cut, carved and fashioned the universe out of pre-existing material. It is difficult to say just what form is acceptable to the majority of Christian scholars. Evolution as we now understand it is certainly accepted by men whose sincerity we cannot question and whose scholarship commands universal admiration.

There is a spirit in man and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding. The lowest and most ignorant pagan, and the most intelligent Christian is born in possession of it. The practice of the human family from the very first confirms the statement, "that the spirit of man goeth upward." All believe in a spirit world and that access is had to it through prayer. Men pray either because they obtain what they ask for, or because the act is a blessing in itself. The Sioux Indians pray—"Spirits of the dead, have mercy on us." The Zulus of Africa pray to their ancestors—"People of our house, people of our house; cattle. People of our house, good luck and health." A Delaware Indian prayed thus—"O Great Spirit above! have mercy on my children and my wife. Let them not mourn for me. Let me succeed in this enterprise, slay my enemy, return in safety to my family and friends, that we may rejoice together. Have pity on me and protect my life." The negro on the gold coast prayed—"God give me to-day rice and yams, give me slaves, riches and wealth. Let me be brisk and swift." The Karens of Burmah pray to the harvest goddess thus—"Grandmother! thou guardest my field look out sharp for thieves. If they come bind them with this rope."

Inspiration implies that man must have a capacity to be inspired, which makes it a human faculty and therefore common to all. Inspiration in its largest sense is the sight of inward truth, a truth which is seen within the mind. A thought will come while one is walking, conversing, reading or meditating. It is a kind of inspiration. Poets have been inspired to write poetry. Scientists have been inspired to formulate the sciences, musicians to compose music, Columbus to discover, Newton and Edison to both discover and invent. Inspiration differs in quantity and quality, religious being the highest. The Vedas and Zend Avesta are considered inspired by their cult. The Mohammedans believe the Koran is inspired of God and therefore infallible, and Christians make the same contentions for the Scriptures. There is a low and crude form of inspiration among the undeveloped races, which is not committed to writing. The Samoieds of Siberia have diviners who work themselves into a frenzy before delivering oracles. The notion of inspiration appeared in the insanity of the Pythian priestess and the Greek diviners who fell into trances. In the religion of Greece it appeared as an alien element. The wild dances of the Bacchantes, the shrieks and self-lacerations of the Corybtantes were considered forms of inspiration. In the Hindu religion it appears in the Yoga, that is one who seeks God by withdrawing from the things of sense. Painful positions are assumed, contortions of the limbs, suppression of breath and other incredible mortifications. The Greenlander has his prophets, who abandon the converse of men and remain in fixed intensity of thought until they hear and see the spirits. Balaam was compelled to utter an involuntary prophecy, and the priests of Baal cut themselves with lances. Sometimes in our own country, at protracted meetings, men have the "jerks." The Shakers dance, the Mohammedans whirl. These seem absurd to us, but they disclose this, that all mankind would ascertain the will of God.

From time immemorial the human race has had some intimation of an endless life. The most degraded savages and the most enlightened philosophers share the conviction that death does not end all. The Hottentot and the Fiji Islander agree with Plato and Aristotle. The Esquimaux in the Arctic circle, the native of Siberia, the Australians, the Patagonians believe that the grave is the cradle of another life. All the religions of antiquity believe in immortality, Egypt, China, India, Persia, Greece, Rome, Mexico, Peru, the Tartar tribes of Central Asia, the negroes of Central and Western Africa and the islands of the Pacific, all contend that while the body returns to dust, the spirit goes to God, Who gave it. The North American Indian believes in duplicate souls, one remaining with the body, the other departing during sleep. It has been claimed by some that Buddhism is an exception, but it is not. The teaching of Buddhism is to annihilate by the destruction of desire. It is not claimed that this is successful, but that the spirit becomes incarnate in one form or another until it rests in Nirvana. The transmigration of souls was taught by the religion of Egypt, hence they embalmed their dead. It is found in Brahmanism, among the Greek philosophers—Pythagoras, Empedocles and Plato. By the Neo-Platonists, Jewish Cabbala, Arab philosophers, by origin and other church fathers. Also by the Gnostics, Manicheans, Druids and in more recent times by Fourier. Christianity believes in eternal life, and that Jesus became flesh, not only to disclose God, but to bring life and immortality to light.

Man is a moral being, because he has a moral nature. He has a moral sentiment, moral ideas and a moral power. The moral sentiment is the sense of right and wrong, which produces a feeling of duty and obligation. Moral ideas consist in the belief that certain acts are right, others wrong. Moral power is the ability to do the right and not the wrong. Feeling, thought and will cannot be eliminated from any moral test. Even the childlike races have some conception of right and wrong, though often very much below the Christian standard; enough, however, to be classed among those who are not without God. But few, if any, have been discovered without enough moral ability to say yes to the right and no to the wrong. It is not denied that the moral standard is different in each system, and that what may be right in one may be wrong in another. The temples of India and China encourage vices which are too low to mention. The underlying principle of Brahmanism is to gratify every desire. The test of Christianity is the type of life it produces. The liberal, consistent, devoted business man, father, brother, son, the position of mother, sister, daughter, the Christian home, school, hospital and the National flag. They are the result of the code of ethics—the Bible. One has only to read any of the standard works on the life of the nations in order to be convinced that Christianity is capable of producing the ideal life. That while every system contains some truth, Christianity is the truth.

The religious world is passing through a great change. To just what we are coming no one is confident, though the indications are that Christianity is destined to encircle the globe.

1. Christianity is the one system that is making civilization. We lament the indifference and apathy on the part of Christians, but it is not to be compared with the lethargy of heathenism.

2. Christianity is destined to spread, because it has the Bible, church, Sabbath, and has produced a type of civilization that satisfies the enlightened mind and renewed heart.

3. All the aggressive systems have the inspiration of an inspired prophet. We have the greatest of them all. Christ is seeking the nations, and they are seeking Him.

4. Christianity not only contains all the truth of all other systems, but much not possessed by others.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 3.

Subject: The Kingdom Divided, I Kings xii., 12-20—Golden Text, Prov. xvi., 18—Memory Verses, 12-14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. A demand by the people (vs. 1-11). When Rehoboam found himself the successor to the throne he met the leaders of the nation at Shechem. While this assembly was called ostensibly for the purpose of confirming Rehoboam in his kingdom, yet the people had determined to exact certain reforms as the condition of their allegiance. They had many grievances: 1. The burden of taxation was very great. It was especially hard upon the northern tribes who were so far removed from Jerusalem that they could not share in the wealth which filled the coffers of the leaders. 2. The people were bitterly oppressed. The forced free labor for Solomon's great works was exceedingly burdensome. "Although they had been dazzled by the splendor and display of Solomon, yet ere long they waked up to the bitter realization of the fact that all this glitter was not gold, and that the just policy of David no longer guided the throne.

II. Rehoboam's decision (vs. 12-15). 12. "All the people." This probably has reference to the ten tribes; Judah and Benjamin clung to Rehoboam. "The third day." Rehoboam had asked the people to wait three days for his decision (v. 5). "This seemed reasonable on the face of it, and yet this was one of the questions which a right heart would have decided instantly. It was only because there was a contest between his conscience and his desires that delay was needed. This was the turning point in the life of King Rehoboam. On his decision hung his destiny as king and the welfare of the nation." 13. "Roughly." He was harsh and insolent. "Forsook—counsel." Rehoboam first consulted with the old men (v. 6). They were the men of wisdom and ability whom Solomon in his wisdom had chosen for his advisers. See Prov. 11:14; 15:22. But their counsel did not suit the young king. They advised Rehoboam to grant the request of the people and "speak good words to them" (v. 7). But he was proud, haughty and conceited and forsook their counsel. He should have followed it because, 1. It was right. 2. It was good for the people. 3. It would bring the highest prosperity and glory to the kingdom. 4. It would render the Government more stable. 5. It would bind the people to him.

14. "Young men." Rehoboam next consulted the young men, his associates (vs. 8, 9). The surest mark of a fool is that he chooseth other fools for his advisers. The king made a fatal omission in seeking advice. There is no mention made of his going to God or to one of God's prophets. "I will add." This was the language of a tyrant. "With whips." It is probable that the expression is not entirely figurative. It is quite possible that the levies of Amorites, Hittites, etc. (chap. 9:20, 21), had been kept at their toils by the lash. "With scorpions." As the scorpion—an instrument of torture with many lashes, like the legs of the animal of this name, and each lash armed with sharp points to lacerate the flesh — is a more terrible scourge than the common whip, so will my severity exceed my father's. This answer meant his downfall. It was the height of folly for him to take such a course. 15. "Brought about of the Lord" (R. V.) The course of events had been shaped by Solomon's transgression, and they were left by God to work out their natural results. The sin of the father was here visited on the child. The meaning is that this great change or revolution in the Hebrew state was brought about in the providence of God as a judgment on the nation for the sins of Solomon. God foretold it by the prophet Ahijah (chap. 11:30-33); but neither Solomon's sins nor Rehoboam's blind folloy and rash imprudence were from the Lord. God foresees what men will freely do and orders His judgments or mercies accordingly.

III. The revolt of the ten tribes (vs. 16-20.

16. "All Israel." The leaders representing the ten tribes. "What portion—in David," etc. Just as a king inherits the nation he governs, so a monarchy inherits its king. But the ten tribes had not thus received David, nor probably Solomon either. Seven years after David had been recognized as King of Judah the chieftains of the ten tribes made a special treaty with him by which he should govern them. The terms of this treaty we do not know, but it was probably renewed on the accession of Solomon, and it is evident that the ten tribes now regarded it as broken by Rehoboam. Their loyalty to him was annulled by his own action. The phrase "son of Jesse" is a taunt, like "carpenter's son" in Matt. 13:55. "To your tents." This was probably a popular war cry, dating from the days of the exodus, when the whole nation lived in tents. But we are to remember also that a great multitude was now crowded about a town, and doubtless many were at this time dwelling in tents. "Now see," etc. Let David's descendants look after his dynasty; we sever our connection. 17. "Which dwelt." The Israelites who were members of the northern tribes, but who had homes in the cities of Judah, did not go with their own tribes, but remained and quietly sumbitted to the reign of Rehoboam.

18. "Sent Adoram." The chief tax collector and therefore one of the most obnoxious in the nation. He was probably sent to make concessions, but it was too late. "The fatal word had been spoken, the rent in the nation had been made never to be healed until they shall be united in Christ, the son of David, in the latter days (Ezek. 37:15-28). "Stoned him." The people in their blind rage rose up in a mob. With this one exception this was a bloodless revolution. "Rehoboam made speed." Strengthened himself. Margin, "Made use of every effort;" "exerted himself much," since danger was threatening him as well as his messenger. It appears that little time elapsed between the answer of Rehoboam and the sending of Adoram to appease the irritated leaders. This was done and Adoram killed before Rehoboam left Shechem. The haughty, stern answer and the sudden change to a more lenient policy markes the weak character of the new king. 19. "Israel rebelled." Where prince and people fear God there will be no rebellion, but where no covenant with God is, all human considerations fall in pieces.

20. "All Israel heard." When the main body of the people learned what the few assembled at Shechem knew. "Called him," etc. After the congregation at Shechem was broken up and the people had returned to their homes, another assembly was convened by the leaders of the ten tribes, at which time Jeroboam was made their king. "Judah only." Although Benjamin adhered to Rehoboam (v. 21) and also many Israelites of other tribes (v. 17), yet they are all looked upon as being absorbed in the tribe of Judah.

When We Celebrated The Fourth

ONE hundred years ago, when the citizens of this land assembled to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence, traces were still visible of that universal sorrow in which the country had been plunged by the death of Washington, in December, 1799. Among the toasts at several banquets was one, repeated from July 4, 1800, and worthily called sublime by the editors of several newspapers: "Washington, our late file leader: May we follow him in slow time to the permanent cantonment, and be all found near his headquarters at the final roll call."

In the death of Washington the citizens mourned the loss of one who stood out most prominently as the chief exponent of all that the day meant to them. True, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and many other eminent patriots were never forgotten by the diners who, toward the close of the day invariably sat down to a sumptuous feast, and drank as many toasts as there were States in the Union. All were held in grateful memory, but Washington, their gallant General of the Revolution and the hero of many battles, was truly "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The memory of George Washington. When we forget to speak of his virtues may our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths," was one of the toasts at Portland, Me., and it was responded to in silence and with bowed heads, all the company rising from their seats.

Following the death of Washington the seat of Government had been moved from Philadelphia to its permanent home, named to perpetuate more clearly the memory of the founder of the Nation's line of Presidents. Just 103 years ago the first inauguration of a President took place in the town and the small population prevented the National holiday from being so joyous or jubilant in character as was the custom in the larger seaboard cities. President Jefferson, however, gave, as the newspapers stated, "a grand levee which for splendor and brilliancy has not been exceeded since the removal of the Government to this place." As the Government had been domiciled there less than two years, it was not difficult to exceed former splendors.

It is interesting to notice, in studying this memorable day, that its importance was recognized at once, and the people honored it accordingly, without waiting for future results. "The people are now convinced of what we ought long since to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery," was the fearless comment of the New Jersey Gazette as soon as news came that the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

The temper of the country was ably expressed in a letter written from Philadelphia by John Adams on July 5, 1776, and this letter was frequently published in succeeding years by those editors who were warm admirers of the second President. The more patriotic sentiments of the letter are:

"Yesterday the greatest question was debated which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never

Said Tommy "I'll try to keep 4th of July
I'll set off this powder and make a big jar!
But when upward it flew.
Poor Tommy went too
And the neighbors exclaimed,
"What a big shooting star!"

was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.' The day is past. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am led to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, for this time forward and forever. You will think me translated with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph."

The first Fourth of July, therefore, while greeted with shouts of joy, was also a very serious one for those who looked beneath the surface. But the petty oppressions and clamorings for freedom of ten years had trained the people to a realization of the responsibilities they were taking upon themselves, and they accepted their Declaration of Independence with unflinching approval. The sacrifice was to be great. The enthusiastic patriots of Philadelphia, who rang their church bells so merrily on the 5th of July, 1776, were soon to see their homes occupied and ransacked by the enemy, while in less than two months New York was to be in possession of the British troops.

In that first year of independence, the Declaration was celebrated at various times according to the rapidity with which news could travel. The young men of New York, aided, as we may infer, by many of their enthusiastic elders, made the first Fourth memorable by tearing from its pedestal the equestrian statue of George III., which had been placed in Bowling Green six years before. George Washington was in the city at that time, having lately arrived from the camp at Boston, and the Declaration was read to each brigade of soldiers, being received "with loud huzzas and the utmost demonstration of joy." This was on Wednesday, July 10, and a newspaper account of the demolition says:

"The same evening the equestrian statue of George III., which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the Sons of Freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt, the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith the monument was made is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brain of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain pepper-corn, have lost an empire."

At Princeton the famous Nassau Hall, which then comprised all there was of Princeton University, was brilliantly illuminated, and the Declaration was read to the accompaniment of volleys of musketry and loud acclamations for the prosperity of the newly formed Republic. Throughout the thirteen Colonies the Declaration of Independence was greeted with the ringing of bells, firing of guns, and earnest exhortations to maintain the principles of equal rights at all hazards. One very beneficial effect was in making the people feel that they were banded together more closely in a common cause.

In 1781 the ladies of Princeton decorated their houses with flowers and greens, and the inhabitants held a jollification meeting in the village tavern, when, to quote the Jersey Gazette: "After a draught of punch they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beckman's house, from the top of which a Union flag was displayed." Later in the day there was a banquet, and among the toasts was this one:

"If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves, let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with or to serve under Benedict Arnold."

The Fourth of July, 1789, was of exceptional importance, not only to the country at large, as it was the first to be celebrated under a stable form of Government, but to New York City in particular, because less than three months before George Washington had been inaugurated President, and was then a resident of the city. The Society of the Cincinnati held its customary meeting in the morning and elected Baron Steuben President and Alexander Hamilton Vice-President. The society appointed a committee to wait upon the President, bearing the best wishes of the day, and Baron Steuben acted as spokesman on this memorable occasion. His remarks were:

"The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York have directed this delegation to present to you, Sir, their sentiment of profound respect. In common with all good citizens of the United States of America they join their ardent wishes for the preservation of your life, health and prosperity. In particular they feel the highest satisfaction in contemplating the illustrious Chief of our armies by a unanimous vote of an independent people elected to the highest station that a dignified and enlightened country can bestow. Under your conduct, Sir, this band of soldiers was led to glory and conquest, and we feel ourselves confident that under your administration our country will speedily arrive at an enviable state of prosperity and happiness."

George Washington said in reply:

"I beg you, gentlemen, to return my most affectionate regard to the Society of the Cincinnati, and assure them that I receive their congratulations on this auspicious day with a mind constantly anxious for the honor and welfare of our country, and can only say that the force of my abilities, aided by an integrity of heart, shall be studiously pointed to the support of its dignity and the promotion of its prosperity and happiness."

Later in the day public exercises were held in St. Paul's Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read and Alexander Hamilton delivered "an elegant eulogium" on Major-General Nathaniel Greene, who died in 1786.

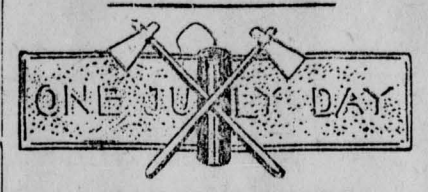
The early newspapers abound in interesting incidents on parades, dinners, church services and other ways of celebrating the Fourth during the years prior to 1800. They reveal very strongly the habits of the people on their joyous occasions, and although we, in this rapidly progressive age, may be forced to smile occasionally both at the description and at the incidents themselves, there was, on the other hand, no lack of the deepest patriotism. The love for their young country rang out clear and true in every oration and after-dinner toast. A toast given by the merchants of New York City in 1795 at the Tontine Coffee House may be cited as a sample of many which the day always called forth:

"The auspicious day that rescued our country from the hated yoke of foreign tyranny and gave us honorable rank among the nations of the earth. May its glorious events never be effaced from our memories; may the blessings it has conferred be as lasting as the globe we inhabit, and may each revolving year find us more united, more happy and more free."

The celebration of the glorious Fourth in Boston 103 years ago is thus described in a local paper:

"The morning sun advanced to the music of the artillery of this town, of Fort Independence, and of all the neighboring towns. The bells immediately took up the signal of march; care, dullness and business had furloughs for the day, and all classes and all ages shook slumber from their eyes, arrayed themselves in their best attire, and repaired to the festive scenes of Independence. Heaven was pleased to bestow a day as temperate and invigorating as the Government, and laws which a wise people must feel they enjoy."

In New York there were parades and church services during the day and theatrical performances at night. The militia, with members from the Tammany and Mechanics' Societies, formed in line of march at the Battery and paraded through Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl and Beekman streets to Broadway, and then to St. Paul's Church, where a service of oratory commemorative of the day was held. In the two popular gardens, Mt. Vernon and Vauxhall, there were firework displays in the evening, combined with exhibits of military scenes. The usual dinners were eaten with toasts equal to the number of States in the Union which brought the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence to a close.—New York Times.



BY EDMOND W. PALMER.

THE War of 1812 had just been concluded, and the settlers on our Western frontier were still fearful lest the Indians should again become restless and attack their dwellings.

Only a short time before the Indians had attacked the frontier village of Sandersville, but the settlers, after a hard struggle, had beaten them off. The Brown family, who lived about two miles from Sandersville, and had no near neighbors, were naturally in fear of a fresh outbreak. When July came, however, and all was quiet, their fears began to subside.

The hot July sun beat down unmercifully on the heads of Mr. Brown and his two sons as they worked in the small clearing in front of their rude log cabin. Inside Mrs. Brown and her little daughter Amelia were scarcely less comfortable, and all were glad when evening at last came and they walked to the woods to enjoy the cool air beneath the trees.

Amelia, of course, went with them, and while the others sat beneath the trees she wandered off through the wood, until, at last, when it was quite dark, she arrived at the edge of the wood, and was but a mile from Sandersville. She was a small girl but seven years old, and had heard, of course, the many tales of how the Indians burned villages and massacred the people. All these tales had been traveling through her mind as she walked through the woods. Now, on looking toward Sandersville, she saw a red glare in the sky. She thought little of this, however, until, on the clear night air, she heard the crack of a pistol.

"The Indians!" she thought. "The Indians have attacked Sandersville." For a moment she stood still, unable to move; then she turned and sped through the woods in the direction of home. She stumbled and tripped continually in her haste. Never had the distance seemed so long before. At last, however, she reached the place where her father and mother sat.

"Oh, father," she panted, "the Indians have attacked Sandersville! I heard shots and saw the fire."

While she was thus speaking an alarmed expression crept over her father's face, which, however, changed to a smile as she finished.

"Tut, tut, child!" he exclaimed; "'tis the Fourth of July. They are celebrating the day in Sandersville."—St. Nicholas.

Making Love in Borneo.

When a Dyak of Borneo makes love he helps the girl in the hardest portion of her daily toil. If she smiles upon him, no matter now sweetly, he does not immediately respond, but waits until the next dark night. Then he steals to her house and wakens her as she lies asleep beside her parents. The parents, if they approve, make no sign, but sleep on—or pretend to. If the girl accepts she rises and takes from her lover the betel and sweetmeats he has brought her. That seals their betrothal, and he departs as he came, neither speaking a word nor being spoken to.

CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE

Before his statue in City Hall Park, New York City.

Stars lighten round your lifted head,
Suns linger here to kiss your name,
My young immortal of the dead!—
A spy! whose very shame is fame.

And thus it was you dared your fate—
Proud of your pinioned arms, and fit
To die upon the tree! you wait,
And leave a glory over it.

Yea, more enduring, in your place,
Than bronze, here, changed to bronze, you stand.
Oh, beautiful! in tragic grace,
To give your life for this, your land.

You!—who had but one life to give
Your country (such your last regret)—
You gave ten thousand lives that live
In giving one, to love her yet.

Hark! at her bugle's call they start!
They fall and from their ashes rise
With armed hand and beating heart!
They light the world with morning eyes.

You live again in each. You stood
On Lookout Mountain with your peers,
You sowed old Shiloh with your blood—
The warmer for its hundred years.

See! Washington, alone with all
His captains round, in bitterest need,
Sits in still council, loth to call
The one man for the perilous deed.

The one man who must dare—nor doubt—
His way to yonder camp to make,
And wring the British secret out
Before the sleeping lion wake.

Then come the men of Congress' own—
What man of these is doomed to go?
To cross the lonely sound alone,
While wind and water mutter low?

He knows his guerdon may be death.
What wonder if his cheek were pale?
Who is he? Each one holds his breath,
Then—"I will go," says Captain Hale.

Oh, dark the sky and deep the sea,
And one who loves him, with her prayer
Keeps God awake all night!—Will he
Think of his mother's long despair?

Ah, Captain Hale, your time is brief.
How shadow-still! He walks on air!
What if the whisper of a leaf
Should warn that sentinel! "Who goes there?"

He knows all that his chief would know;
He moves with phantom silence back
To tell his tale. He starts, and, lo!
The enemy is on his track!

Somewhere a Tory bloodhound bayed—
The hunt is up! An alien king
Can take, dishonored and betrayed,
The young man in his flower of spring.

The young man? Let us reverence less
The hero with his head of snows
Than him who does not fear to press
The grave-dust with a cheek of rose.
—Sarah Piatt, in the Youth's Companion.

Some of the flimsy garments sold in Parisian stores are made of such poor material that hand sewing is necessary. The girls who do this get only thirty to forty cents for twelve, fourteen or more hours of work.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

—From the famous historical painting by Dumaresq.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Levi Himes has a rambler rose, I venture few can excel.

J. S. Etnier and family spent Monday with friends in Petersburg.

Our efficient postmaster, W. H. Stonebraker, has been on the sick list for several days.

Guy Hicks spent part of two days at home helping to make hay between showers.

Miss Rose Nicolls, of Baltimore, is being entertained at home of her brother, Rev Nicolls.

Miss Goodman and Miss Johns, of Altoona, are visiting relatives and friends in the vicinity.

Reports from Philadelphia to Dr. Simpson says Fred is improving which all his friends are pleased to note.

Passenger Conductor Fields, of Harrisburg, and his wife spent part of Sunday with W. H. Stonebraker and family.

Chalmer Simpson spent some time with his parents recently, arriving from the east; some folks want to say east by south.

H. H. Swope, county surveyor, visited this section professionally, doing some work for Mr. Forbes on Terrace mountain.

Miss Lacea Kirkpatrick, of Shirleysburg, interviewed the school directors. She is one of the successful school marms of the county.

Regular services in the M. E. church Sunday a. m. was annulled, to allow Pastor Ake and his congregation to attend children service in the Baptist church.

From an artistic standpoint the lawn and residence of J. S. Etnier is ideal and hard to beat, and for a floral assortment, beautifully arranged Mrs. Nancy Eby undoubtedly leads.

Road Supervisor Snyder, of Henderson township, deserves credit for the prompt manner in which he took care of the many comers and goers over the damaged roads in his bailiwick.

James Nicolle, young son of Rev. Nicolle, Lutheran pastor, fell from the balcony at the parsonage onto the fence below, causing very painful but it is hoped not serious injury.

J. G. Corbin and his son have contracted for plastering the new house of Mr. Yoder in the valley. It will take them about ten days. They understand how to daub mud so that it stays where it belongs.

Some of our boys so far forgot what they know to be right, as to go direct from children's service to the river to swim. Reverence of the Sabbath day does credit to all. Am sorry to note such a disregard for it.

Talk about fine gardens, Mrs. Rutherford in the east end with onions galore and Widow Simpson in west end with potatoes almost ready for use. It will take getting up in the morning to get ahead of our gardening dames.

Thomas and David Gates have greatly improved their properties by painting, as has Mrs. Andrew Simpson the home property she purchased from the Wilson heirs. Taking a retrospective view our village progresses along the line of improvement.

Baptist children's service was a treat to all lovers of good music and the participants deserve much praise for their rendering of such a beautiful, allegorical exercise. Mrs. Stonebraker and the other workers can consider their task of training, a task well done.

That energetic dame, who keeps this community supplied with material conversational, now thinks she discerns another railroad booming in the distance headed for Mill Creek with depot located a west end of town, if unreasonable real estate owners can be brought to terms. "Don yo hear dem bells a ringin' and de engine whistle tooten? It am de Wabash."

CALVIN.

Pitching quoits is indulged in by old and young.

Mrs. P. J. Wright made a flying trip to Shade Gap to visit Dr. H. A. Wright.

Miss Olie Hoffman is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Foster, at Mapleton.

W. T. Steel and family and Mrs. B. F. Mierley recently visited friends in Perry county.

Mrs. Joseph Pheasant, of Iowa, is visiting her aged mother for the first time in thirty-five years.

J. M. Wright, while helping to remove some trestles from the M. E. church on Saturday, smashed the end of his thumb which places him hors de combat.

Our recent visitors were Mr. John Mierley, Mrs. Wensel, Mrs. M. E. Smith and Mrs. Philip Pheasant, of Huntingdon, Mrs. John Steel and son Roy, of Philadelphia.

There will be an old time celebration at this place on the Fourth of July. Among the amusements of the day will be a fantrstic parade, sack and wheelbarrow races, also a walking match of light weights of the feminine class not under 150 pounds, pole climbing, foot races and other frivolities. A game of base ball is to be played in the afternoon between the first nine of Calvin and the Stars of Pumpkin Centre. At 6 p. m. there will be a pole and flag raising at the Sheridan school house and at night there will be the most brilliant fire works ever seen in this place. The Calvin band will furnish the ceremonies with music. A band festival will conclude the enjoyment of the evening. If you want to have a day of enjoyment and fun, come to Calvin.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. A. J. Henderson has been quite ill but is slightly improved.

Rev. McClain preached on Sunday morning to a good sized audience.

Mrs. John Steele and son, of Philadelphia, are guests at D. C. Wilson's.

Mrs. A. J. Hamilton is at Montoursville, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Van Horn.

Mrs. Isaiah Bumgardner, who has been in poor health for some time, is much better.

Mrs. Amon Saylor and daughter, Miss Nettie, were calling on their friends in Cassville Wednesday.

Lamar Heaton, who is employed at Harrisburg, is spending his vacation with his parents in this place.

All the Sunday schools in Cassville are invited to attend a picnic at Grange hall by the Eagle Foundry school July 2nd.

Our people had a rare treat in listening to the phonograph belonging to the Mr. Steele on Saturday evening in the M. P. church. It certainly has a number of fine records.

The literary society held its regular meeting on Friday evening. The large audience enjoyed the interesting program. They have purchased an organ which is a very material help to the music.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Frain, of New York city, are guests of J. O. Heaton when not enjoying the breezes in Camp Pines. Their tent, with flags flying, green ferns nodding, cosy cushioned seats, books and magazines on the mountain side, is a very attractive spot and they have many callers.

LATTA GROVE.

Warm weather with showers.

The painter on Monday completed the painting of the hall. He made a good job of it.

John H. Crownover killed a large rattlesnake containing eight rattles in wild cat hollow.

Samuel Bowman put out fourteen acres of buckwheat. Jack Dell is sowing his buckwheat.

Mrs Rebecca Walker being away from home some cattle got in her garden and destroyed it.

Mr. Crownover cut his hay on Monday. He also made the hay on Michael Stever's lot. Both crops were good.

ASKED TO REMAIN.

Rev. W. H. Gladden Unanimously Elected for Another Year.

At the annual congregational meeting yesterday in the First Methodist Protestant Church, Apple street, Rev. W. H. Gladden, the present pastor, was elected for another year to be pastor of that congregation without a disenting voice. This church is enjoying a very pleasing degree of prosperity. In the past 18 months more than 100 new members have been received and there is a corresponding forward movement throughout the church. The old board of trustees was re-elected, also the board of stewards, except that of S. O. Rogers, declined. John Stafford was elected delegate and George B. Brown alternate to the annual conference, which meets at Waynesburg in September. Rev. Gladden has not told his church yet whether he will remain.—*Connellsville Courier*, June 27th.

Rev. Gladden commenced his ministerial carrer a few years ago on the Cassville charge and is well known through that section.

REDUCED RATES TO DETROIT.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account National Convention Baptist Young People's Union of America.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the National Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Detroit, Mich., July 7 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railrood Company will sell round-trip tickets from all stations on its lines to Detroit, July 5 to 7, inclusive, good going on those dates and good to return until July 12, inclusive, at rate of a *single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00.* By depositing tickets with special agent at Detroit on or before July 10, and payment of fifty cents, an extension of final return limit may be obtained to leave Detroit not later than August 15. For specific rates and full information concerning stopovers, consult nearest ticket agent.

6-29-1t

Fourth of July Schedule on E. B. T. R. R.

For the celebration at Shirleysburg and Ashman's grove the East Broad Top Railroad company will run excursion trains on special time table shown below for which round trip tickets will be sold at all stations for Shirley and Ashman's grove at one-half rates good for that day only. Connection will be made with P. R. R. trains at Mt. Union in both directions. Regular trains will run on Shade Gap branch, making connection with excursion trains at Orbisonia in both directions.

SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY SCHEDULE.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
						7 48	10 00	9 35	Woodvale, ARRIVE	6 55	11 30	9 35	10 35	1 35	4 20	6 00	9 20		
						7 40			Woodvale, LEAVE	6 45	11 18	9 22	10 25	1 25	4 08	5 45	9 15		
						7 30			Robertsdale	6 35	11 08	9 12	10 15	1 15	3 58	5 35	9 05		
						7 20			Cooks	6 30	11 03	9 07	10 10	1 10	3 53	5 30	9 00		
						8 00			Rocky Ridge	6 25	10 58	9 02	10 05	1 05	3 48	5 25	8 55		
						8 08			Coles	6 15	10 50	8 54	9 57	12 57	3 40	5 17	8 47		
						8 35			Saltillo	6 00	10 30	8 35	9 38	12 38	3 21	5 00	8 28		
						8 39			Ashman's Grove	5 58	10 26	8 31	9 34	12 34	3 17	4 57	8 24		
						8 43			Three Springs	5 53	10 23	8 27	9 30	12 30	3 13	4 53	8 20		
						8 55			Pogue	5 50	10 12	8 15	9 18	12 18	3 01	4 40	8 08		
						9 10			Orbisonia, ARRIVE	5 40	10 00	8 00	9 05	12 05	2 50	4 30	7 55		
						9 20			Orbisonia, LEAVE	5 30	9 50	7 50	8 55	11 55	2 40	4 20	7 45		
9 30	6 25	3 00	12 45	2 35	12 35	9 35	10 35	10 35	11 45	1 35	4 20	6 00	9 20						
9 35	6 40	3 40	12 55	2 50	12 45	9 50	10 50	10 50	12 01	2 00	4 45	6 15	9 35						
9 40	6 50	3 50	1 03	2 55	12 50	9 55	10 55	10 55	12 06	2 05	4 50	6 20	9 40						
9 52	7 00	4 05	1 09	3 07	1 02	10 07	11 07	11 07	12 18	2 17	5 02	6 32	9 52						
10 05	7 20	4 20	1 38	3 20	1 31	10 20	11 20	11 20	12 31	2 30	5 15	6 45	10 05						
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			12 00	2 00	12 12	9 00	10 00	10 00	11 11	1 10	3 55	5 25	8 45						
			12 15	2 15	12 27	9 15	10 15	10 15	11 26	1 25	4 10	5 40	9 00						
			12 30	2 30	12 42	9 30	10 30	10 30	11 41	1 40	4 25	5 55	9 15						
			12 45	2 45	12 57	9 45	10 45	10 45	11 56	1 55	4 40	6 10	9 30						
			1 00	3 00	1 12	10 00	11 00	11 00	12 11	2 10	4 55	6 25	9 45						

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 29, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex.S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. . .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	. . 4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	g3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	. . 5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 59	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	. f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	. . 5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	. . f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	. f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	. . . 7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	. 7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	. 7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	. . 8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon.	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	. 8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	. . 8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	. 9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	. . 2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St	. 2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St	. 2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon –For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by Wright & Dell.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton Borough School District for year ending June, 1904.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector.

DR.		
To amount of duplicate	$897 54	
" 5 per cent. on $147.61	7 38	
CR.		
By exonerations		10 67
" 5 per cent. off $663.27		33 16
" 3 per cent. for collecting 663.27		19 90
" 5 per cent. for collecting 223.61		11 18
" treasurer's receipts		830 01
	904 92	904 92

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer.

DR.		
To amount on hand	4 30	
" amt. received from Union Twp.	5 67	
" amt. from collector	830 01	
" state appropriation	661 93	
CR.		
By vouchers		1369 45
" commissions		27 39
" balance		105 07
	1501 91	1501 91

Balance in treasury $105 07

We, the undersigned auditors of Mapleton borough being duly sworn, do certify that we have audited the accounts of the collector and treasurer of Mapleton Borough school district and that the foregoing is a true statement thereof.

JOS. S. WILSON,
L. F. BAKER,
J. MELVIN MILLER,
Auditors.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 6, 1094.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M
Woodvale . . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Continued from first page.

Duquesne, arrived from England in February, 1755. Reinforcements for his army were expected from the colonies and Croghan was called upon to summon the Indians of Pennsylvania to join the General's standard. He sent messengers westward towards the French fort and eastward to the Susquehanna to bring in the members of all the different tribes and nations, but his efforts were almost wholly unsuccessful, as but few, if any, responded to the call. The only force Croghan could collect to take to Braddock was that he had at Aughwick, consisting of about 50 warriors. With these he set out for Fort Cumberland, on the Potomac, where all the forces were to assemble. But it was not only the warriors that went. The women and children followed and it was a motley crew of both sexes and all ages that the English General had to greet. He held several councils with the men, treating them with great consideration and holding out every inducement to secure from them faithful service. He regarded the women and children, however, as an incumbrance and ordered that they be sent back to Aughwick. When they started all of the braves but eight went with them, leaving with Braddock only that small number to serve under him. There are contradictory statements as to the reason for this desertion, one being that Braddock concluded that 8 or 10 of the Indians would be as many as he would need, and another that the Indians were dissatisfied with the manner in which they had been received and refused to remain. The eight indians, under Croghan as their commander, marched with Braddock towards Fort Duquesne, but one of them was killed on the way, leaving seven to participate in the campaign. These adherd to him to the end, sharing in his fortunes and taking part in the battle on the Monongahela, in which their unfortunate General lost his life.

Croghan returned to Aughwick after Braddock's defeat. The Indians who were with him did not. Those who returned to that place from Fort Cumberland were there but a short time afterwards. Before the summer was over they had all gone, most of them to John Harris', now Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna.

More than a year had now passed since the country had been opened to settlement by the purchase at Albany and considerable numbers of people had come to the Aughwick Valley. They were in an exposed situation and in danger from the allied French and Indians. The government having made no provision for the protection of the frontier, Croghan undertook the work himself. Before the middle of October, 1755, he had built a stockade. He obtained from friends in the Cumberland Valley arms, powder and lead, and made himself and the others in the vicinity of Aughwick secure for the time being.

At the session of the Provincial Assembly in 1755 an act was passed outhorizing the raising of a military force and the taking of other measures for the public defense. Governor Morris proceeded to carry the act into effect, and, for that purpose, commissioned Croghan as a captain and directed him to take charge of the building of fortifications west of the Susquehanna. Four forts were built, one twelve miles from that river, called Pomfret Castle; one at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas, called Fort Granville; one at Aughwick, called Fort Shirley, and one at Sugar Cabins, called Fort Lyttleton. A company of seventy-five men was stationed at each of these forts. Fort Shirley was on the same ground occupied by Croghan's stockade. It was, in fact, the same defence, enlarged and strengthened. It stood in the northern end of the present borough of Shirleysburg, west of the road entering that place from Mount Union, and on the brow of the hill overlooking Fort Run, north of it. The same was given in honor of General Shirley by Governer Morris, who was there about the time of its completion in January, 1756. Croghan remained in command at the fort three months after it was built, when he resigned his commission. He was succeeded by Captain Hugh Mercer.

In the summer of 1756, Fort Shirley was threatened by Indians at Kittanning, who were in the French service, under their chiefs, Jacobs and Shingas. In July of that year they captured and burned Fort Granville, killing and making prisoners of the garrison. They were preparing to make an attack on Fort Shirley, hoping to visit upon it the same fate. It was determined that they should not have the opportunity, but that a blow should be struck at them before they expected it. The companies at the four forts were directed by Governor Morris to rendezvous at Fort Shirley, where they were to be placed under the command of Colonel John Armstrong, and proceed to Kittanning and attack the enemy. The expedition started from the fort on the 30th of August and at daybreak on the 8th of September took the Indians by surprise, killed their chief Jacobs, completely routed them and destroyed their thirty houses. On the day they were attacked they were to have been reinforced by French and Indians and march upon Fort Shirley.

Col. Armstrong recommended the evacuation of Fort Shirley because it was not easily defensible and there was danger of the water supply being cut off. On the 15th of October Governor Morris announced that the fort had been abandoned.

William Reed & Sons

HOT WEATHER

Selling at this big store is brisk.

Many of the best things in the store are being sold at greatly reduced prices. The goods are clean, fresh and new, but cold, rainy weather has interferred with the spring selling; so you can profit by the reduction.

Beautiful Black Silk Grenadines

That were $1.00 are now 75c with those at other prices in proportion.

Foulard Silk Dress Patterns

Were 50c, 75c and $1.00 are now reduced about 25 per cent.

Regular 25c Hose

Lace stripes and plain emboirdered in colored silk are now 19c.

Silk Ginghams, Scotch Ginghams, Mercerized Chevoits, etc,

The newest and most beautiful coloring were 25c are now 15c. Those that were 30c are now 20c.

Beautiful Black Lisle Hose

Embroidered in delicate patterns in colored silks that were 50c are now 35c.

The store is kept bright with the new summer things which come in every day. The new Neckwear, Jewelry, Ribbons, Belts Parasols are interesting to see as new ideas are brought out Come often to the store as there is always something new to see.

The Last Week of the Carpet and China Sale.

EARLY CLOSING.

Beginning Monday, June 13th the store will close each evening, Saturdays and P. R. R. pay days excepted, at 6 o'clock.

The custom of early closing has become so well fixed and the propriety of it so generally accepted by the public that is is only necessary to make the announcement. We believe the thoughtful part of the community will uphold the few stores who close in the interests of their salespeople. If it is impossible for you to come before six, drop us a card and we will see that your wants are supplied.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

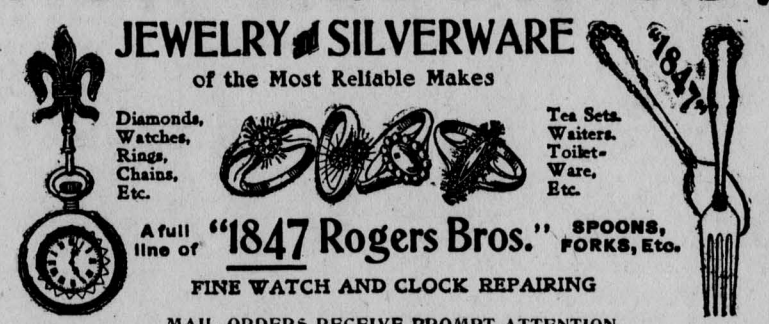
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of **"1847 Rogers Bros."** SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

22

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.**

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILLADSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

Southern California is famous for its Indian centenarians, most of whom are able to establish the date of their birth in Franciscan mission records.

So useful are toads in gardens that they are sold in France by the dozen for stocking gardens, to free them from many injurious insects.

A REASON FOR SICKNESS.

Healthy kidneys take from the blood every twenty-four hours 500 grains of impure, poisonous matter—more than enough to cause death. Weakened kidneys leaves this waste in the blood, and you are soon sick. To get well, cure the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, the great kidney specific.

Mrs. J. H. Bowles, of 118 Core street, Durham, N. C., says: "I was sick and bedfast for over nine months, and the doctor who attended me said unless I submitted to an operation for gravel I would never be well. I would not consent to that and so continued to suffer. My back was so weak I could not stand or walk, and it ached constantly. The first day after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I felt relief, and in a short time I was up and around the same as ever, free from backache."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Bowles will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers, price fifty cents per box.

The number of carcases of frozen lamb and mutton landed in the port of London during 1903 was 5,665,351. In 1880 only 400 carcases were imported. N. Y.—27

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Horse Values.

Erroneous impressions are in circulation as regards the leading horse-raising States. One is impressed that Kentucky is entitled to the lead from the frequency that the horses of the Bluegrass State are eulogized. Yet there are fifteen States that surpass Kentucky in the number of their horses, while the average value in twenty-three States rates higher than the horses of the Bluegrass State. The horses of New Jersey average $59.28 a head, and of New Mexico $17.52 the extremes of average prices in the different States and Territories.—Drovers' Journal.

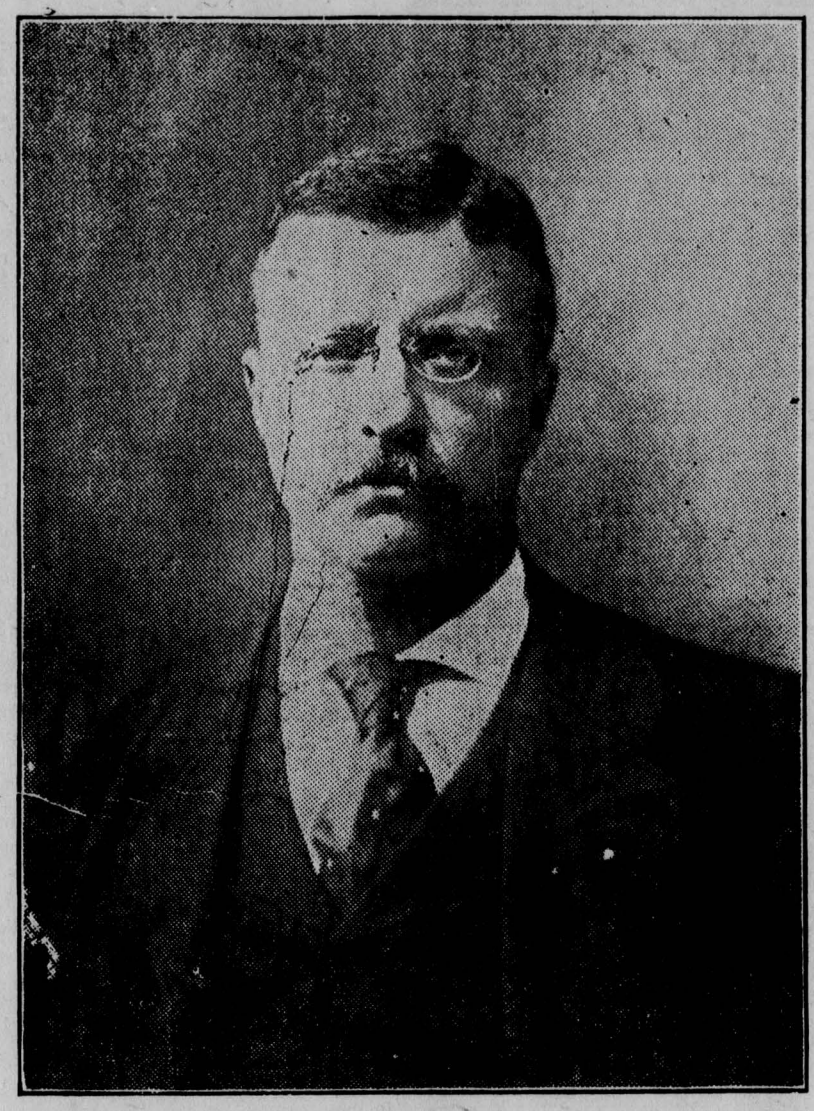
Civilized Ways.

Ethnologists tell that among primitive races kissing was unknown The Lapps and Maoris to-day simply rub noses. Even the average native of Japan still knows nothing about kissing. The French and the Germans are the great kissing races. The learned Erasmus, who visited England in Tudor times, says that the "kissing investment" was universal and that everybody kissed, so that he felt that he was being "kissed to death" when there.

Narrow Streets in Japan.

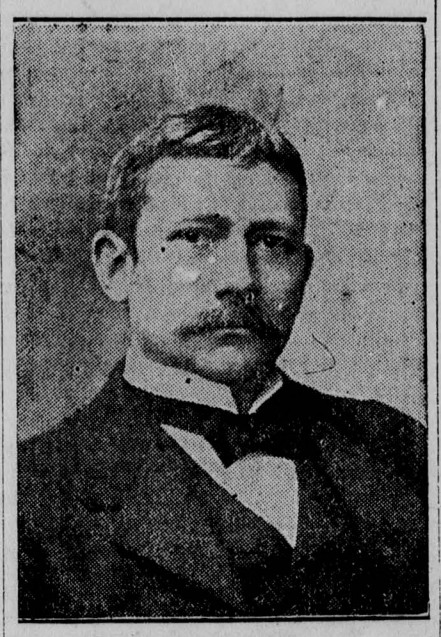
Most of the Japanese cities are very old and their streets are too narrow for street railways. To rebuild the streets for the use of the street railways is not an easy matter.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION: ROOSEVELT.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Chicago.—The thirteenth National Convention of the Republican party was held in the enormous Chicago Coliseum, which was gayly decorated with flags and bunting for the reception of the 994 delegates, their alternates, and the 8000 spectators, who assembled to do honor to President Theodore Roosevelt.

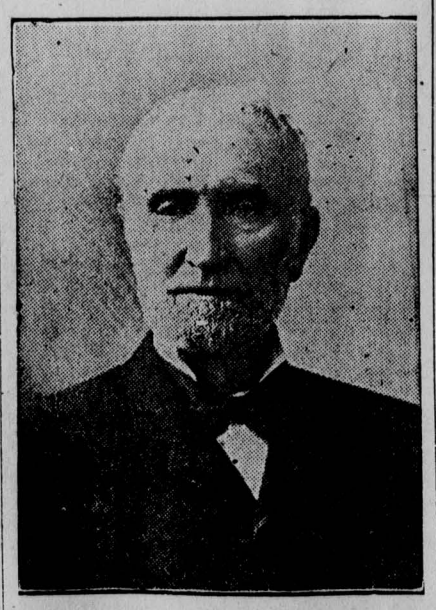


ELIHU ROOT.

The original program for the convention was followed to the letter. Not one detail had been overlooked.

At noon on Tuesday Acting Chairman Henry C. Payne, of the National Committee, called the convention to order. Immediately afterward the Rev. Timothy P. Frost delivered the prayer, which was followed by the reading of the convention call by Secretary Elmer Dover.

Mr. Payne then introduced as temporary chairman former Secretary of War Elihu Root, who had been selected to sound the keynote of the campaign. After making his speech, which made a distinct impression, the temporary chairman appointed committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules, and Order of Business and Resolutions. The convention then adjourned for the day. In the afternoon and evening the committees met and prepared their reports for submission on the morrow.



SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.

SECOND DAY.

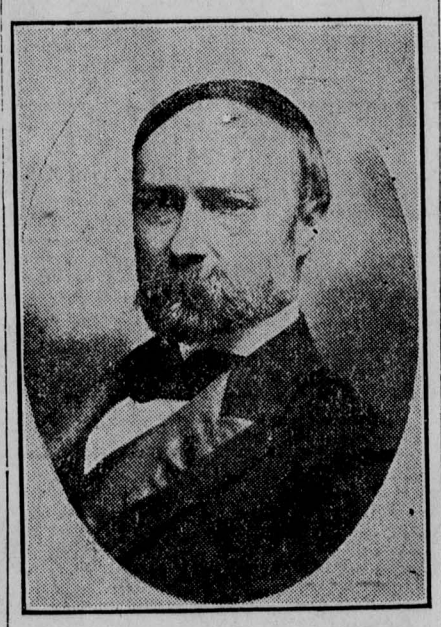
When the convention assembled on Wednesday, the Committee on Credentials reported and the permanent roll of the convention was ratified. After prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Cox, the Committee on Permanent Organization was then heard from. It recommended that Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, of the House of Representatives, be made permanent chairman. Mr. Cannon was immediately escorted to the platform and at once made his address to the convention.

Following the reports of the committees on Rules and Order of Business, and Resolutions, the National platform of the Republican party was read and adopted.

THIRD SESSION.

The third session of the convention was the most interesting of the three, for on that day the candidates for President and Vice-President were nominated.

It was the day for pyrotechnics. As soon as the convention had been called to order by Chairman Cannon, and prayer had been made by the Rev. Thaddeus E. Snively, former Governor Black, of New York, placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for President. When he finished the bands played and the delegates cheered, and then Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was recognized to second the nomination.



SENATOR C. W. FAIRBANKS.

The Indiana Senator devoted twenty minutes to telling what the Republican party is, and what Theodore Roosevelt has proved himself to be. Four other short seconding speeches were made by George A. Knight, of California; Harry Stilwell Edwards, of Georgia; Joseph B. Cotton, of Minnesota, and Harry S. Cummings, of Maryland, and then it was moved that Roosevelt be nominated by acclamation.

After the demonstration and applause, the following program was carried out:

Announcement by the chairman of the committee to notify President Roosevelt.

Nominations for Vice-President.

Roll call. Fairbanks.

The final act of the convention was the election of the new National Committee.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President of the Cabinet meeting issued an order extending the Dingley customs tariff to the isthmian canal zone, to be made effective immediately.

August L. Shaffer, a former employe of the Government printing office, who killed his divorced wife last August, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

President Roosevelt received Cardinal Satolli in the Blue Room of the White House. The Cardinal was presented by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector of St. Patrick's Church, New York City.

It was announced definitely that Representative Metcalf, of California, would succeed Secretary Cortelyou as Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Charges that the administration was delaying the prosecution of the Western "cattle kings" who have violated the laws were officially denied in Washington.

President Roosevelt tendered the Navy portfolio to Paul Morton, son of the late J. Sterling Morton, and formerly a Democrat.

Secretary Taft and commissioners for Panama concluded arrangements for a bimetallic currency system for Panama.

Mr. Palmer, the Public Printer, has decided to introduce typesetting machines in the Government Printing Office.

A delegation of Porto Ricans, consisting of the mayor of San Juan and members of the executive council, had a conference with the President about Porto Rican affairs.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A school for English has been instituted for the Philippine scouts. Chaplain John C. Granville is in charge. The school is providing much interest to visitors.

Filipinos and other Americans in the eastern islands expressed pleasure at the reception their Republican delegates received here.

Porto Ricans demand that the United States stop the butchering of their fellow-islanders in Santo Domingo.

Lieutenant Raymond Stone, a young naval officer, as acting Governor of Guam has forced a food trust on that island to reduce prices on the necessaries of life, sold to the natives.

The transport Thomas sailed from Manila, P. I., with 237 enlisted men of the Coast Artillery, 327 casuals, forty general prisoners, forty-four sick, and one insane.

DOMESTIC.

The miners of the South Colorado coal fields decided to fight their strike to a finish.

Kansas is sending out the annual cry for harvest hands.

The centennial of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne was celebrated at Salem, Mass.

The Federal Grand Jury will consider the General Slocum disaster and endeavor to place the criminal responsibility.

The police canvass for victims in the General Slocum disaster shows that between 1800 and 1900 persons were on board, that between 1000 and 1100 perished, that 300 were injured and that 400 escaped unscathed.

Speaker Cannon was taken ill to his home at Danville, Ill., from Chicago, and his daughter planned an ocean trip for him to restore him to health.

A memorial from well-known Americans was sent to Admiral Cervera in appreciation of his sending news of Hobson's rescue

A strike in the ready made clothing trade in New York called out 30,000 workers.

The theatre in Rodrick's Glen, one mile outside of Elmira, N. Y., one of the finest summer playhouses in the country, was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Two Cripple Creek miners declare that General Bell had them strung up by the thumbs for four hours and otherwise barbarously maltreated them.

Senator Platt, on motion of Governor Odell, was made chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican Convention at Chicago.

The Navy Department will establish a large coaling station with 100,000 tons capacity at California City Point, on the western point of San Francisco Bay.

The State Prohibition convention of Minnesota closed with the nomination of a ticket headed by C. W. Dorsett, of Minneapolis, for Governor.

FOREIGN.

Party feeling in France is running high over the investigation of alleged official bribery, and the opposition Deputies expect the fall of the Cabinet.

The contest between General Reyes and Dr. Velez for the Presidency of Colombia is close, and there are fears that a revolution may follow the election.

Prompt action on the part of President Bonilla and the government authorities has resulted in the putting down of the insurrenction in Spanish Honduras.

In an edict issued on her seventieth birthday the Dowager Empress of China pardoned all the reformers of 1898, except the three most important.

Dr. John Frederick Elmore has been appointed Peruvian Minister at Washington, D. C., succeeding Manuel Alvarez Calderon, who has resigned.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

The Republican Nominees For President and Vice-President.

BOTH CHOSEN UNANIMOUSLY

Chicago.—The Republican National Convention completed its work by nominating Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. Both nominations were unanimously made.

It was exactly 10.30 when Chairman Cannon wielding the immense wooden gavel in his left hand arose from his high-backed, leather chair and, with a resounding whack on the table in front of him, commanded the convention to be in order.

When silence had been obtained, the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively was introduced to offer prayer. Mr. Snively read his prayer from manuscript. It lasted six minutes.

Then Chairman Cannon advanced to the front of the platform again and announced that the clerk would begin the roll call of States for the nomination of President of the United States. The clerk called "Alabama," and immediately Oscar R. Hundley, of that State, mounted a chair and announced that Alabama requested the honor and privilege of yielding its place on the roll to the State of New York. Instantly the convention was in an uproar. Former Governor Frank Black, of New York, who was to deliver the nominating speech in behalf of President Roosevelt, immediately started for the platform. As he reached the desk of Mr. Cannon he was warmly greeted by the chairman and escorted down to the front of the platform.

A succession of shouts from the convention, a chorus of shrieks from the New York delegation, a paroxysm of tossing flags, then silence, and Mr Black began his speech in behalf of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Black pronounced the nominating words at 11.06 o'clock. For twenty-three minutes eight thousand people applauded, cheered, waved hats and flags and banners and by every method known to human ingenuity sought to express their feelings.

What was left of enthusiasm and greeting was poured out on Senator Beveridge, who was next introduced to second the President's name. Other seconding speeches were made by George A. Knight, of California, who proved to be phrasemaker; Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Georgia; Joseph B. Cotton, of Minnesota, and Harry T. Cummings, of Maryland.

It was now 1 o'clock and the convention was utterly tired of the speaking, and without further ado Mr. Cannon announced that the clerk would call the roll of States. This proceeded without incident until New Jersey was reached when Governor Murphy asked for unanimous consent for a suspension of the rules and a nomination by acclamation, but it was denied.

When the roll call was finished Mr. Cannon announced at 1.19 that every one of the 994 delegates in the convention had voted for President Roosevelt, and that: "Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, is your candidate for the Presidential term commencing March 4, 1905."

When the chairman announced the result and declared Roosevelt nominated there was another demonstration lasting three minutes.

After the nomination of the President the roll call of States for the Vice-Presidential nomination was called, and again Alabama, the first State called, gave way—this time to Iowa. Mr. Fairbanks was nominated at 1.24 p. m., by SenatorDolliver and seconding speeches were made by Senators Depew and Foraker, ex-Senator Carter, of Montana, and Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania. There being no other candidates, the nomination was made by acclamation.

When Senator Fairbanks was nominated for Vice-President there was no diminution in the demonstration. Voices were hoarse but the cheering for him was just as unanimous as it was in filling the first place on the ticket.

The labors of the convention concluded with the appointment of committees to notify the candidates for President and Vice-President of their nominations. President Roosevelt will be formally notified at Oyster Bay on July 27 by a committee headed by Speaker Cannon. Senator Fairbanks will be notified a week later at Indianapolis. Elihu Root will head this committee.

Secretary Cortelyou was unanimously chosen as chairman of the National Committee, resigning as head of the Department of Commerce and Labor immediately after his election.

At exactly 2.22 o'clock, Chairman Cannon adjourned the convention while the band played "America" and "Auld Lang Syne," as the crowd poured out of the big Coliseum. The thirteenth Republican National Convention had passed into history.

PERDICARIS IS RELEASED

The American Kidnaped by Raisuli, the Brigand, Set Free.

Demands Made on the Sultan of Morocco Complied With—Secretary Hay Called For Immediate Action

Tangier, Morocco.—Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley have been released by the brigand Raisuli. They arrived here at 12.30 o'clock a. m. Both are well.

Throngs of people lined the road throughout the evening awaiting their coming. The delay in releasing them was due to the fact that the Moorish courier, who was sent to Raisuli with a letter appointing a meeting, was detained on the road, and to the inability of the Moorish prisoners, who were released on Raisuli's demand, to march owing to weakness from their long imprisonment.

Washington, D. C.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis received the following telegram from Consul-General Gummere at Tangier:

"The captives Perdicaris and Varley arrived in Tangier about midnight. They are both well, but fatigued with the long journey."

"That closes thatincident," remarked Mr. Loomis after he had read the telegram.

Ion Perdicaris, an American, whose father was a Greek, and Cromwell Varley, his English stepson, were kidnaped on the night of May 17 from the Perdicaris home outside of Tangier. Their captor was Raisuli, a Moorish bandit. He had many grievances against the Government, and went to Tangier to secure some wealthy foreigner as a hostage to enforce his demands.

He chose Mr. Perdicaris, and as the stepson showed fight he was taken along. Letters from the captives have told that they were well treated.

Raisuli demanded the dismissal of some officials who were obnoxious to him, the release of some of his men who had been imprisoned, the appointment of himself as Governor of his district and payment of a ransom of $55,000.

These terms were all agreed to by the Sultan under pressure from the American, British and French governments.

American and British warships have been in the harbor of Tangier since the kidnaping, and Secretary Hay sent word that if Perdicaris was not speedily released Raisuli would be captured, dead or alive.

NEW CABINET OFFICERS.

Morton For Navy, Moody Succeeds Knox, and Metcalf Cortelyou.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt announced the following Cabinet appointments:

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

Paul Morton, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The resignations of Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Cotelyou were accepted to take effect when their successors assume the duties of their offices.

The new Attorney-General, William H. Moody, who goes from one Cabinet office to the Navy portfolio, was born at Newbury, Mass., on December 23, 1853.

Paul Morton is a son of J. Sterling Morton. He is Second Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and was born in Detroit on May 22, 1857.

Victor Howard Metcalf, who is serving his third term as member of Congress from the Third California District, was born in Utica, N. Y., on October 10, 1853.

TWO BANDITS CAUGHT.

Have About Half of Money Taken in Kingston Hold-Up.

Kingston, N. Y.—Two of the bandits who two days before robbed the paymaster of the Hudson River Bluestone Company, near this city, of $2766, were captured at Marbletown, seven miles from Kingston, after a chase of nearly thirty-six hours. They were taken by Under Sheriff Grove Webster and Isaac Carman, the jailer. They proved to be Italians, as supposed. They were brought to jail here and about $1325 in cash was found in their pockets. Each had about half the amount, showing that the spoils had been divided equally among the gang of four. The burlap bags which were used for masks were also taken from them at the Sheriff's office.

Killed Sister For a Burglar.

Mrs. Anna Peters was shot and killed by her brother, Albert Freitag, at her home in Bellevue, Ky., near Cincinnati, Ohio. Freitag told several stories of the shooting, but claims he fired at his sister in the dark, thinking she was a burglar.

Two Men Killed by Street Car.

A street car on the Chicago and Joliet (Ill.) line ran into a carriage near Lockport, killing the occupants, John McCarney, of Joliet, and Henry McGuire, of Worcester, Mass., each about twenty years old.

No "Public" Games on Sunday.

Justice Gaynor's decision against professional baseball on Sunday in New York City is based on the strict letter of the law forbidding on the first day of the week, "public sports, exercises or shows."

JAPANESE CONTINUE TO WIN

Drive the Russian Fleet Back to Port Arthur.

PRINCE UHTOMSKY IS LOST

The Peresviet Was Sunk and Two Other Warships Damaged—Japanese Losses Slight—The Russian Armies Are Hard Pressed and Heavy Fighting is On—No Decisive Engagements Reported.

Tokio, Japan.—Admiral Togo has sent a report on the naval engagment off Port Arthur, when on Russian warship was sunk and two others were damaged in an attempt of the Russian fleet to escape from the harbor. The report follows:

"On receipt of a message sent by wireless telegraphy from a picket ship off Port Arthur, that the enemy's fleet had emerged from the port, I advanced to meet them with all my fleet except vessels on special mission.

"The enemy consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, which apparently attempted to move southward, but at nightfall they stayed outside of the port.

"That night a majority of our destroyers and torpedo boats attacked the enemy's fleet outside of the port and sank at least one battleship of the Peresviet type and damaged seriously one battleship of Sevastopol type and one of Diana type, which were towed into the port the next morning.

"On our side the wardroom of the destroyer Shirakumo was damaged and three men were killed and one surgeon and two men were wounded. Torpedo boat Chidori received one shot in the aft engine room, but there were no casualties. Torpedo boats 64 and 66 were slightly damaged."

Rome, Italy.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Giornale d'Italia says the Russian Admiral, Prince Uhtomsky, and 750 men were drowned when the battleship Peresviet was torpedoed and sunk.

The Japanese lost six killed. Four of the Japanese torpedo boats were damaged.

Newchwang.—It is becoming clear that the two great armies now practically facing each other have in their recent engagements sought to win only a position for the decisive battle that cannot now be far away. The sharp assaults of the Japanese east and west of the railroad near Kaiping and north of that city near Tachichao undoubtedly had for their purpose a plan to force General Kuropatkin to fight south of Haichen, and to fight without delay a battle which, in the event of defeat, would have made his retreat perilous if not impossible, because of the forces which General Kuroki has to the northeast threatening Liau Yang and Mukden.

But the Russian forces under Stakelberg on the railway line and Mistchenko to the east of Stakelberg's left flank are persistently fighting a rear guard series of engagements, hoping with the advantage of the mountainous country to get safely north of Haichen. The Russians, retreating on three roads, must be fighting continuously, as the ambulance trains prove, and in two days' march of them, at Haichen, is General Kuropatkin's main infantry and artillery force, ready to go south if necessary, but for strategical reasons preferring to make the actual battle ground between Hachen and Liau Yang, where formidable entrenchments and fortified roads would serve greatly in defending a naturally strong position. The advance of the Japanese and the threatened destruction of the Russian forces south of Haichen may force the Russian commander to fight on ground selected by the enemy. The situation is clear only to the strategists on the two sides, and the only thing plain to all is that the Japanese continue to pursue Stakelberg's army, Mistchenko's Cossacks bravely fighting to keep the line of reteat clear by preventing a junction of the Japanese forces from the southeast with those under General Oku on both sides of the railroad running north.

DEAD NUMBER ABOUT 915.

Police Make Up Lists of Dead, Missing, Hurt and Unhurt.

New York City.—Police Inspector Schmittberger turned into Commissioner McAdoo a long report on the Slocum disaster. It contains much valuable information, laboriously collected and approximately correct—especially the lists of names of the dead, missing, injured and uninjured.

The total loss of life was 915.

It appears that less than eighteen per cent. of those on the Slocum escaped unhurt and that about sixty-nine per cent. perished—that nearly four times as many lost their lives as escaped injury.

Jobs in the Harvest Field.

Superintendent John J. Bealin, of the State Free Employment Bureau, at New York City, hears from Labor Commissioner Anderson, of Missouri, that there are needed there according to latest reports, 21,000 extra hands to reap the harvest in the wheat belt. The wages are from $2 to $3.50 a day with board. Only hardy, strong men, accustomed to outdoor labor are wanted.

Carry 22,000,000 Passengers.

Steamers in Boston Harbor carried over 22,000,000 passengers last year. Only one life was lost.

WHY HOT WEATHER MAKES WOMEN NERVOUS.

A Well Known Canadian Lady Sends Letter of Endorsement to Pe-ru-na.

Miss Mary Burns, 28 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S., writes: "Having used Peruna for indigestion and stomach trouble and to build up a broken down system with the very best results, I am pleased to state my experience with this excellent medicine. I had been troubled with stomach trouble and poor digestion for some years, and although I tried many remedies and dieting, nothing seemed to restore my health until I used Peruna. In three months I had entirely recovered my health and strength."—Mary Burns.

Suggestions by Dr. Hartman---How to Combat the Nervous Depression Incident to Warm Weather.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anaemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoir for nerve vitality. These centers become bloodless for the want of proper nutrition.

This condition is especially noticeable during the warm season. Every summer an army of invalids are produced as a direct result of weak nervous systems.

This could easily be overcome by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the trouble by correcting the digestion. Perfect digestion furnishes increased nutrition for the nerve centres. Perfectly digested food gives these reservoirs of life a vitality which creates strong, steady nerves, and in this manner fortifies and nourishes life.

Miss Blanche Grey, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, writes: "To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, *I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna.* I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving way, and *it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Miss Blanche Grey.*

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

At this season of the year we are peculiarly liable to inflammations of the stomach and bowels. It is the part of wisdom to learn how to treat them short and in the easiest and quickest manner. Peruna does this by its peculiar power over all forms of catarrhal troubles.

The Pathway to Fame.

Any man who seeks notoriety and cannot get it otherwise may realize his wish by claiming the authorship of any poem he may fancy. There is sure to be a controversy in which he will be mentioned.—Washington Star.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

{SEAL.}

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

American Shoes in Denmark.

The American-made shoe is popular in Denmark. Two of the foremost shoe stores in Copenhagen use the American shoe for a "leader" in their splendid show window exhibits.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Lidium, made of compressed cork, is used for making furniture, etc.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Saxony has seven schools for training locksmiths and blacksmiths.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Russia has almost three times the population of Japan.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

RIPANS TABULES

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

FIT FOR A KING.

BEECH-NUT
Sliced Bacon,
Sliced Beef,
Grape Jam,
Orange Marmalade,
Cranberry Sauce,
Strawberry Jam.

Packed in Vacuum Glass Jars.

Ask your grocer or write

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO.,
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 3.

Topic.—Ways of consecrating ourselves to our country.—Rom. xiii, 1-7; I Pet. ii, 13-17.

Christianity was predetermined of God to be a universal religion. It does not therefore advocate any particular form of human government for the obvious reason that one form of government would not meet the wants and needs of all people. We believe that for Americans self government is the only thing, and yet our government has decided that for the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands self government is not the thing. But, while advocating no particular form of government, Christianity teaches that all governments are from God and that they should be respected and obeyed. Every Christian should therefore desire to consecrate himself in every way to his country's best good. He is a most ungrateful citizen who partakes of all the advantages of citizenship and then declines to do anything for the benefit of his country.

How may we therefore as Christian citizens celebrate this anniversary of our country's birthday by consecrating ourselves to our country?

1. Let us consecrate ourselves to our country by respecting its government. God teaches us to respect human governments even though the occupants of official positions may be personally unworthy. In a government like ours many unworthy men are certain to be elected or appointed to official positions. The danger therefore is that we may lose respect for the office as well as for the officers. Indeed this is a prevalent condition in our land. The license with which public officials are attacked in the press and on the platform is teaching many to lose respect for our various forms of government and even to wonder whether government by the people can be successfully carried on. But such logic is false. Let us not be deceived. Let us even respect an unworthy man, if compelled to do so, for his office's sake rather than lose respect for the office for his sake. "Fear God; honor the king."

2. Let us consecrate ourselves to our country by participating in it by government. Ours is self government, and every citizen should take his part in it—in the selection of candidates, in their election, in supporting good measures and in opposing evil ones, and, if called upon to do so, holding office under the government. Failure to participate in governmental affairs rather than participation in them should be proscribed by the church of Christ. There are "bosses" and "rings" and "machines" in our political life today largely because the best citizens of the land fail to fulfill their duties as citizens and are indifferent to the affairs of the government. And yet God commands us to "be subject unto the powers that be," to "render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's"—yet how can we do it when we neglect our highest duty to our land—the duty of participating, as citizens, in the affairs of the government—municipal, state or national? We cannot, and therefore should consecrate ourselves to this work.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ezra vi, 8-10; Neh. ii, 1-5; Ps. xxxiii, 10-22; cxxxvii, 1-6; Prov. xiv, 34; Matt. xvii, 24-27; xxii, 15-21; Mark xii, 13-17; I Tim. ii, 7-13; Heb. xi, 8-16.

A Convention Button.

The Buffalo convention button is unique in that the Endeavor monogram, sheltering a healthy specimen of the bison tribe, indicates where the convention will be held. The button has come to play an important part in telling the story not only of international conventions, but of state gatherings as well.

In New Zealand.

The official programme of Dr. Clark's meetings in New Zealand is an elaborate affair covering thirty-two pages. It provides for meetings in thirteen of the principal centers in the island, covering eighteen days. On some days Dr. Clark is scheduled for three and four addresses. New Zealand has about 200 Christian Endeavor societies.

Recent Gains.

In the increase campaign Maine, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory have each recently passed the 10 per cent increase mark, and Illinois has rolled up a complete 100 new societies.

Endeavors That Count.

Camps of Mexican and Japanese workmen have been visited by the First Congregational Endeavorers, Pasadena, Cal., with religious services in their native tongues. In one, thirty Spanish Testaments were presented. When these camps moved they were turned over to another Endeavor society. The Endeavorers would have entered a camp of Greeks, but could find no one who spoke the language.

The Christian Endeavor societies in the cathedral of Gibraltar are flourishing, both Young People's and Junior, under the earnest patronage of Archdeacon Govett, who is most interested in the work among young people.

About 200 conversions in the Cook County hospital, Chicago, are reported in two months in 1903, through the labors of the Endeavorers, who hold meetings in twenty-one wards every Sunday and Wednesday night. Not long ago they distributed about 3,500 bouquets, besides holding a number of concerts and visiting many.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

July 3: "Christian Patriotism."—Rom. xiii, 1-7; I Pet. ii, 13-17.—A True Patriot.

It is a serious mistake to consider government as a necessary evil and to restrict its powers to a kind of police protection of the weak against the strong. Government, to be sure, has the duty of defense, but it is in fundamental conception a good and not an evil. It is necessary to the best development of men.

If one might always live alone and apart from all other creatures, his own will and desires might be the only rule he would need or know. As soon as a second person appears, and the attempt is made to live together, society has been constituted and there must be defining of rights, duties, privileges and relations. Nor are these dependent upon the arbitrary will of the two persons associated. Some exist in the nature of things without regard to the desires or views of the individuals under consideration. Others are dictated by surroundings and circumstances equally independent of the opinions of any one. The best way to state it is to say God has made the world and men as they are. When persons come to live in community they cannot alter, but must recognize, the truths which are basal in nature and must make their laws the plain expression of the facts fundamental in the constitution of man and nature. Government is an ordinance of God because He has so made men that they invariably constitute society in an ordered way. The task is to find out the basal rights which inhere in man and proclaim them in institutions and not merely in words.

Land is needed on which to raise food crops. What are the rights and corresponding duties of each and all as regards the locality where home is located? Patriotism is defense of heritage and homestead and fatherland against oppression and aggression. But it is far more than this. It is an enthusiasm for proper development of all resources and natural advantages for the betterment of community interests. Patriotism is a generous passion for the advancement of spiritual good of one's fellows as well as for the overthrow of enemies.

It is more than drums and bugles. It is more potent than cannon and bayonets. It means far more than ships of war and military equipment. Love of country may cause the eyes to fill with tears when we see the old flag of stars and stripes float on the breeze in a foreign land; it may lead one in the wild charge against bristling heights, smoke wreathed and bullet swept; it may demand all one's possessions and life itself, if need require, yet none of these is the highest tribute patriotism claims by right from us.

To be manly and womanly and live soberly with right reason, using every power of being for God gladly and for the good of our brother man, whether near or afar—that is true patriotism. He who would wrong any other land to benefit his own is no patriot, but a traitor in disguise. Love of our own lives only in advancement of the good of all.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong.
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean sundered fibers feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim.

The Path God Has Prepared.

Well did Luther triumph that the Lord of Hosts was with him and that he had for his refuge the God of Jacob. He who doeth according to His will in the armies of heaven and among the children of men ever makes His people a majority, though they may stand forsaken and alone among the people of the world. The hosts are at His command and encamp around His children, though, like the prophet's servant, our eyes may not discern them. With such an ever wakeful guardian, with such cohorts encircling us, we need have no anxiety, we need fear no evil. Whatever comes to pass can only be with the consent and approval of our Father. The path may be hidden from our dim eyes, the mist may obscure our vision, but we can confidently put our feet down, knowing that they will occupy just the position our God has prepared for us to walk in.—Episcopal Recorder.

Sinning Against Grace.

There are some things which the grace of God cannot do. It cannot save those who deliberately continue in sin. It is only effective in the lives of men and women who have formed the single purpose to walk in the ways of righteousness. There are many who make a sort of halfway covenant, secretly pledging themselves to the service of Satan while openly taking the vows of a Christian disciple. They have an idea that there is a positive virtue in being identified with the church. It costs little, they argue, in the way of personal effort or personal sacrifice to be a nominal church member, and the connection, moreover, may have some advantages. While they bear the Christian name they may secretly engage in selfish and sinful pursuits, taking care to repent and reform when death threatens.—Independent.

Duty of Church Membership.

The duty of church membership is plain and is an obligation of gratitude and love and life service; the joy of pardon and peace and hope of glory; the joy of salvation and loving devotion. To confess Christ before men in His church should be the very first desire of a new desciple. The church is His spiritual home, and Christians are its brethren and its work is Christ service.—Evangelist.

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 7 and 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1 are the remaining dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1904 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., reaching Philadelphia at 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. A stop will be made for luncheon *en route*. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City Md., will use regular trains the follwing day from Broad Street Station.

A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connect'n with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves P M.
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mount Union	6 75	8 75	a1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2.20
Philadelphia, Ar	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City, "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agent or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. 6-29-2t

REEUCED RATES TO ST. LOUIS

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Democratic National Convention,

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Democratic National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, July 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to St. Louis, from all stations on its lines, from July 2 to 5, inclusive, good returning, leaving St. Louis not later than fifteen days, including date of sale, on date of validation by Joint Agent at St. Louis, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*. For specific information concerning rates and time of trains, consult nearest ticket agent. 6-22-2t

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at Wright & Dell store.

Middle Division Freight Agents Hold Monthly Meetings.

Supt. C. A. Preston, of the middle division, has inaugurated a system of meetings to be held in his office at Altoona, whereat all agents will meet once a month and exchange views with himself and corps of assistants.

W. B. Moore, passenger trainmaster, and J. B. Fisher, freight trainmaster, each thoroughly ventilated the many phases of agency work, and the exchange of thought showing methods are a decided feature of interest to those participating.

The superintendent takes up in detail all suggestions and discusses all improvements which the agents at the various stations offer for the bettering of the condition, not only of the service to the public but those which facilitate the work of the employee and the interest of the patrons of this great company is minutely investigated from the standpoint of the man on the ground.

Division Freight Agent R. H. Large attended the meeting recently held and gave many valuable suggestions as to method and detail in his department. The officers thus become familiar with the needs of each locality and the requirements of the many industrial enterprises in the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

The agent sees his routine work as others see it. Had this method been adopted in the years gone by, older employees see wherein they could have escaped many annoying incidents, and younger men in the service appreciate the opportunity offered in the experience of the former, that knowledge which will enable them to round smooth many sharp corners, and in the agents' everyday life they are more numerous than the "dear public" realizes. All in attendance agree that the inovation is not only beneficial but also enjoyable.

Superintendent Preston is pioneer in this movement on the middle division but all wonder why the thought never before entered into the head of the man at the helm. * * *

The Most Original Novel of the Year.

The most competent judges have pronounced "In the Bishop's Carriage" the most original novel of the year.

It is a tale about flesh and blood people, a story for men and women.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, is most enthusiastic in his praise of Miss Miriam Michelson's book. This is what he has to say about:

I am in receipt of a copy of "In the Bishop's Carriage" by Miriam Michelson. I read the same with great pleasure. It seems to me it ought to be a popular publication and one that will exert a good influence. Perhaps I can best describe it by saying that I commenced reading it early in the morning and finished it that night and the coming morning, and when finished I drew a long breath and felt that I had forgotten everything else but the book and regretted that there was not more of it. With respect, etc.

"J. G. CANNON."

Could anything be stronger or could Praise come from a better source?

The story is something absolutely new in the literary line—a theatrical romance that abounds in thrilling situations interwoven with genuine humor and human heart-burnings. In fact, the tale is so remarkably good that the Sunday North American of Philadelphia has secured the exclusive right to publish it in this territory, and will print the first installment next Sunday, June 26, with illustration worthy of the story.

Miss Michelson, the author, has been for several years a successful and much-admired writer of newspaper and magazine articles.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Great June Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 9, 16, 23, and 30 are the next dates for the great Pennsylvania Railroad coach excursions to the World's Fair at St. Louis. A special train of standard day coaches will be run on the following schedule, and excursion tickets, good going only on special train, will be sold from the stations named at rates quoted:

	Sp'c'l Train Leaves	Rate.
Harrisburg	3.06 P.M.	$17 00
Lewistown Junction	4.32 "	15 75
Huntingdon	5.25 "	15 00
Tyrone	5.57 "	14 90
Altoona	Lv. 7.00 "	14 60
St. Louis (Union Station)	Ar. 4.00 "	.....

Tickets will also be sold from other stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Pittsburg and south of and including Elmira, Olean, and Mayville, and from stations on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, good going in coaches on regular trains to point of connection with special train.

Proportionate rates from other points.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches on regular trains leaving St. Louis (Union Station) on day of validation, within ten days, including date of excursion.

For rates of fare from other stations and leaving time of connecting trains consult nearest Ticket Agent. 6-8-4t

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequaled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentorville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00.

In recent European experiments corpses have been kept for a certain time in a bath of chloride of calcium heated to 123 degrees, then taken out and steeped for twenty-four hours in a cold solution of sulphate of sodium. The bodies are transformed into perfect mummies, which may be kept indefinitely.

There are190,227 professional beggars in Spain. Some of the city beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seeking alms is recognized as legitimate business, and the municipality demands a per centage upon the collections. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

An English watchmaker has just finished making a tiny watch in the form of a shirt stud. Its dial is two-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and it is to be worn with two other studs. By turning the upper stud the watch is wound, while by turning the lower one the hands are adjusted.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1904.

McConnellst'n	June 2	Hawns	July 2
Union Church	" 3	Orbisonia	" 5
Mill Creek	" 4	Maddens	" 6
Shade Gap	" 6	Three Springs	" 7
Richvale	" 8	Saltillo	" 8
Rockhill	" 9	Cassville	" 11
Shirleysburg	" 13	Chestnut Grove	" 12
Entriken	" 15	Broad Top City	" 13
Marklesburg	" 17	Valley	" 14
Petersburg	" 22	Mapleton	" 16
Huntingdon	" 24	Moorsville	" 18
Alexandria	" 27	Saulsburg	" 19
Spruce Creek	" 28	McAlevy's Fort	" 20
Warriorsmark	" 29	Cornpr'p't's Mills	" 21
Franklinville	" 30	Centre Union	" 22
Shaversville	July 1	Mount Union	" 23

We shall be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination. Let the Board be present.

It will be to the advantage of teachers if they enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsible persons, and teachers from other counties will be requested to present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We do not care to license, to teach, those who are too young, and we prefer to have no teachers under eighteen years of age, however, we will not refuse to examine those younger.

Those considered worthy of professional certificates will be granted such upon a special examination in physical geography, literature, and history and principles of pedagogy. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a professional certificate, although scholarship is an essential requisite.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

YOU'RE NO EXCEPTION

to the rule if you are one of those that are dissatisfied with your lighting arrangements. There are some exceptions tho'—those that use

The ANGLE LAMP

People don't realize—perhaps they can't, it seems so impossible to them—that the very things that trouble them most in the ordinary lighting methods are done away with absolutely in this most wonderful lamp.

Brilliant Light
No Smoke—No Odor
Easy to Operate and Care For
Remarkable Economy

are its main features.

Let us show and describe it to you.

L. L. PARKER,
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